

Engineering *new* networks of blood vessels

Eduardo A. Silva

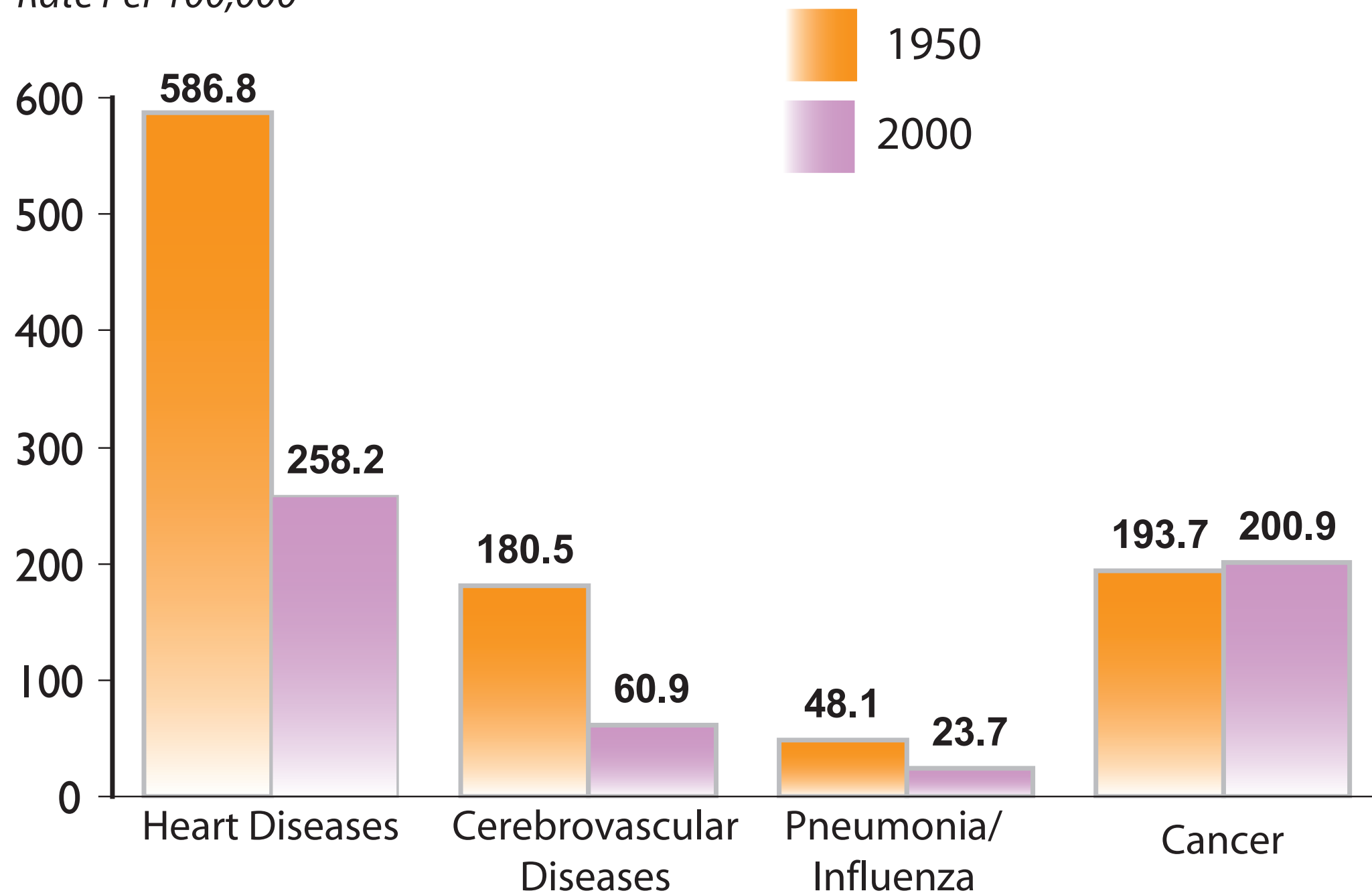
Department of Engineering and Applied Sciences (DEAS) - Harvard University

<http://www.deas.harvard.edu/mooneylab/>

December 2005

US Death Rates* by Cause, -1950 & 2000-

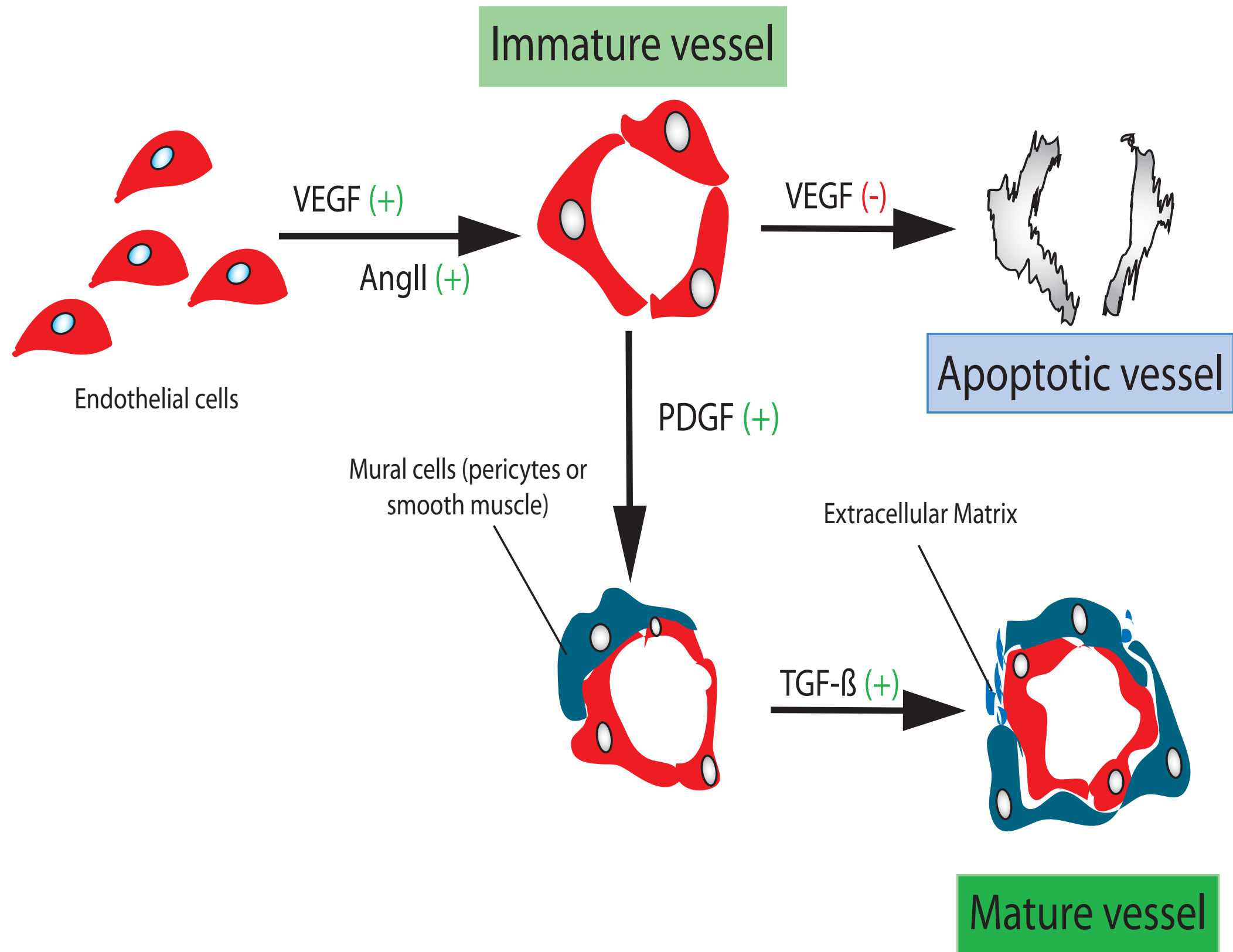
Rate Per 100,000



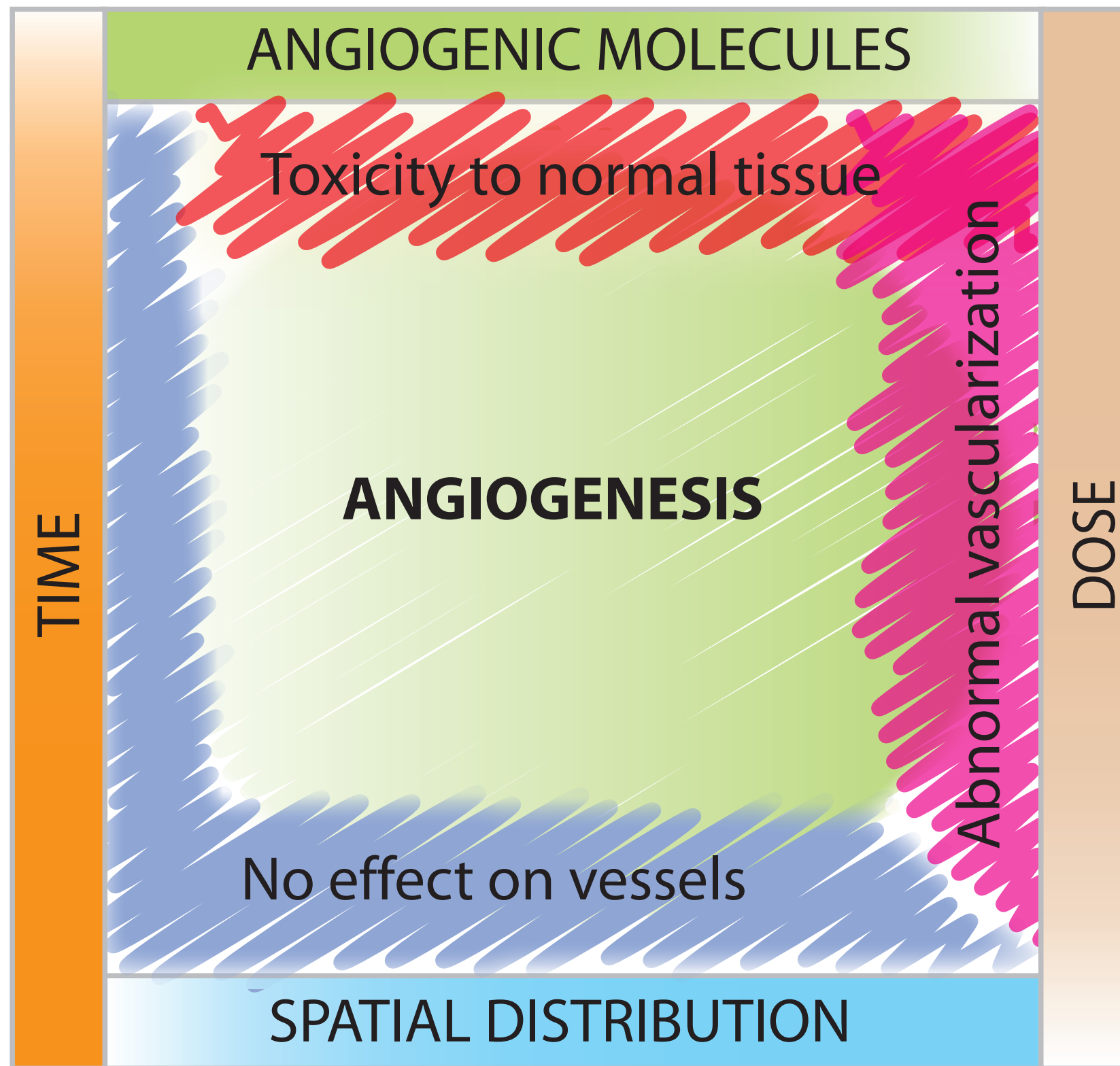
* Age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

Source: US Mortality Volume 1950, National Vital Statistics Report, 2002, Vol. 50, No 15.

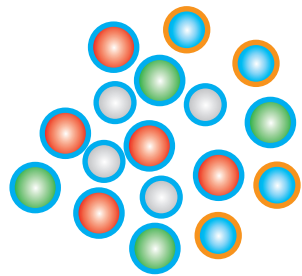
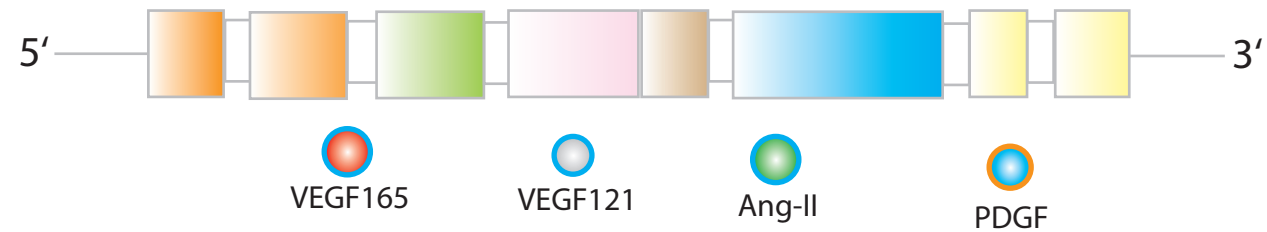
Angiogenesis



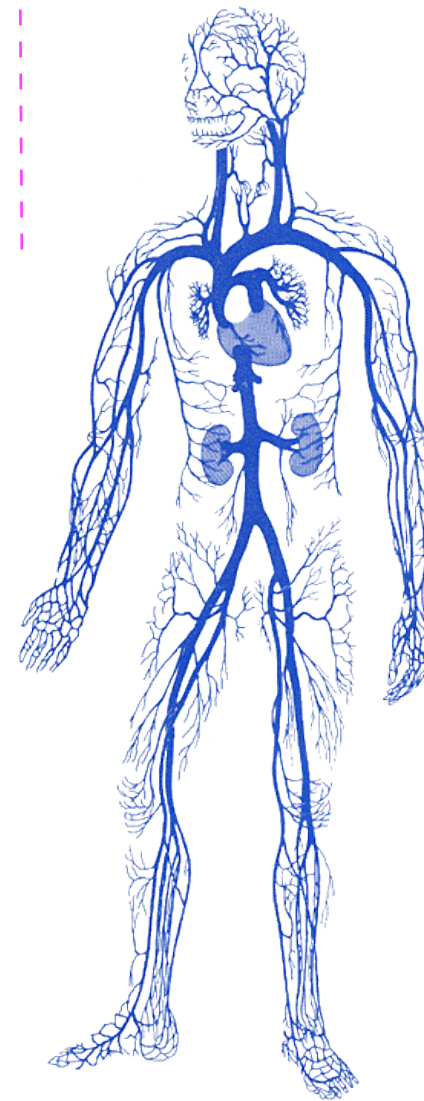
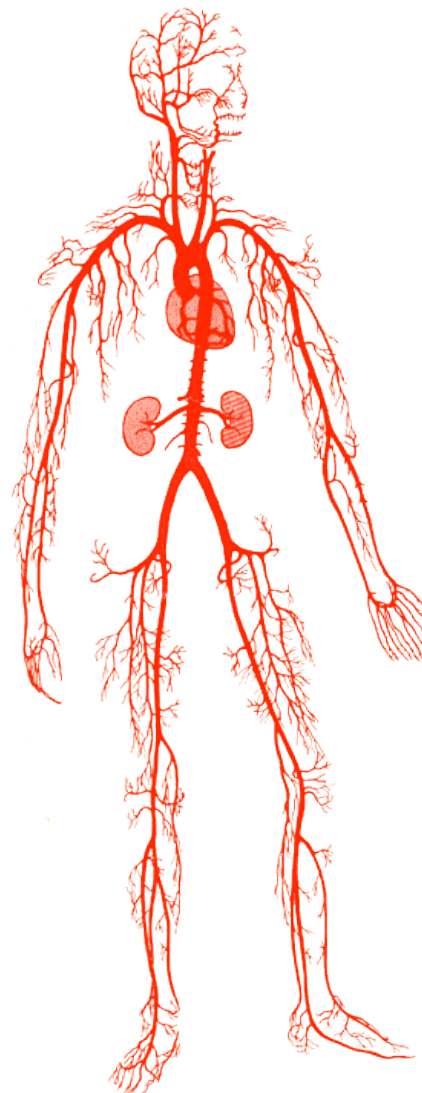
Angiogenesis: Normalization window



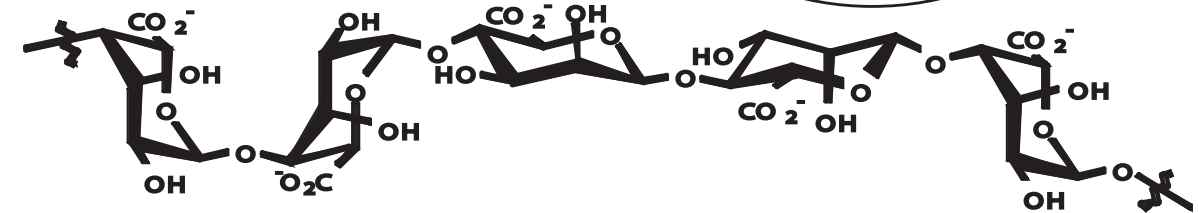
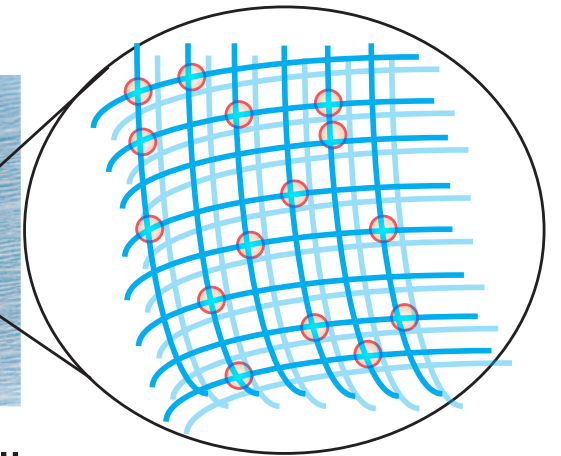
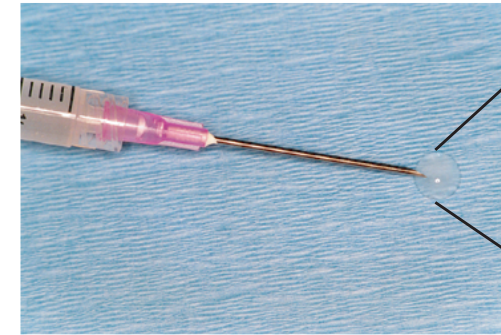
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) gene

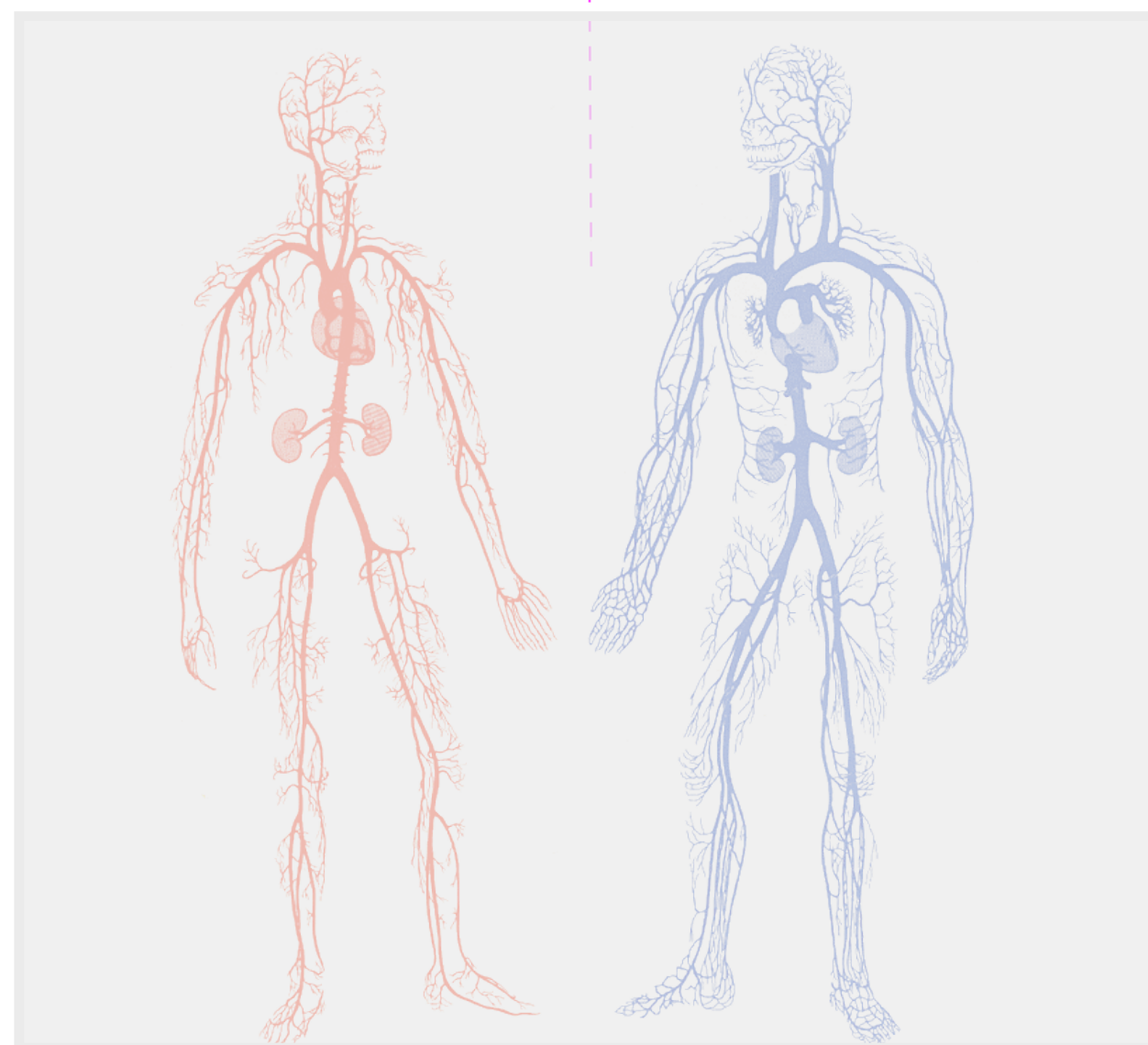
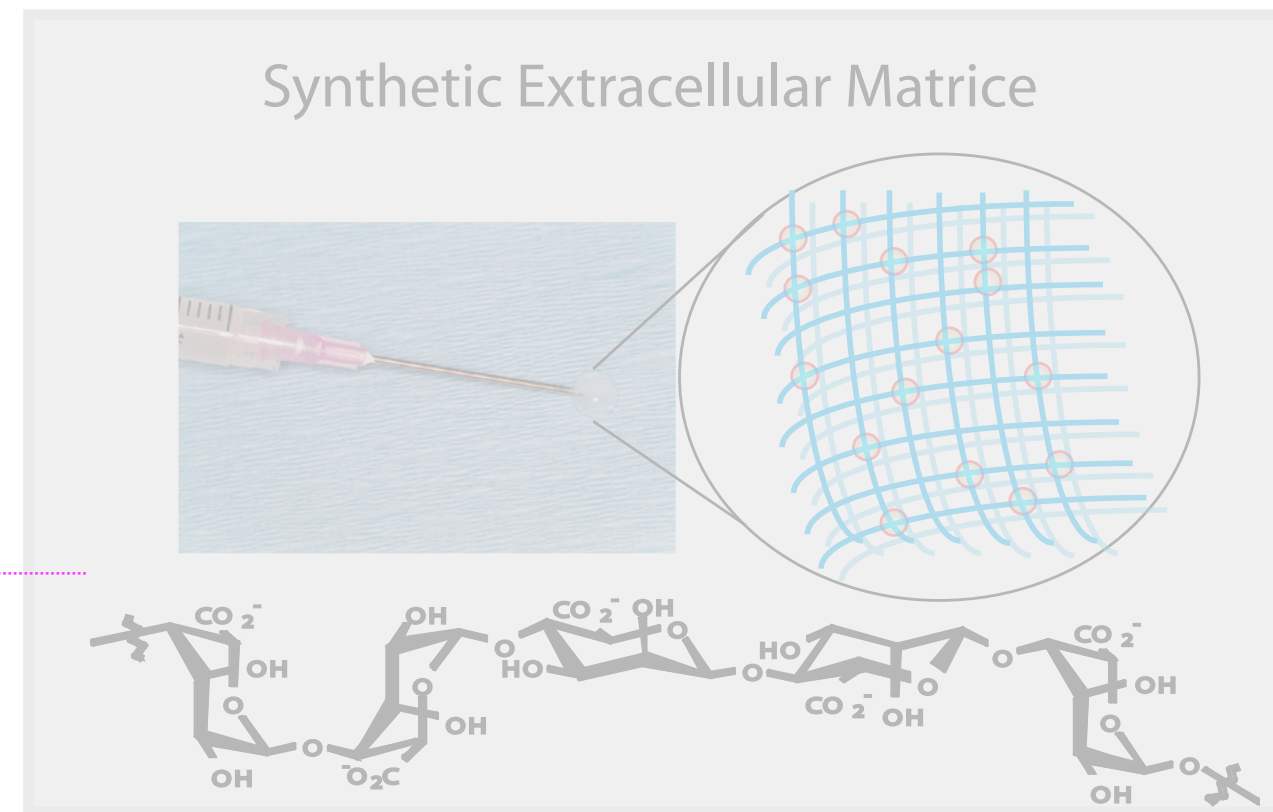
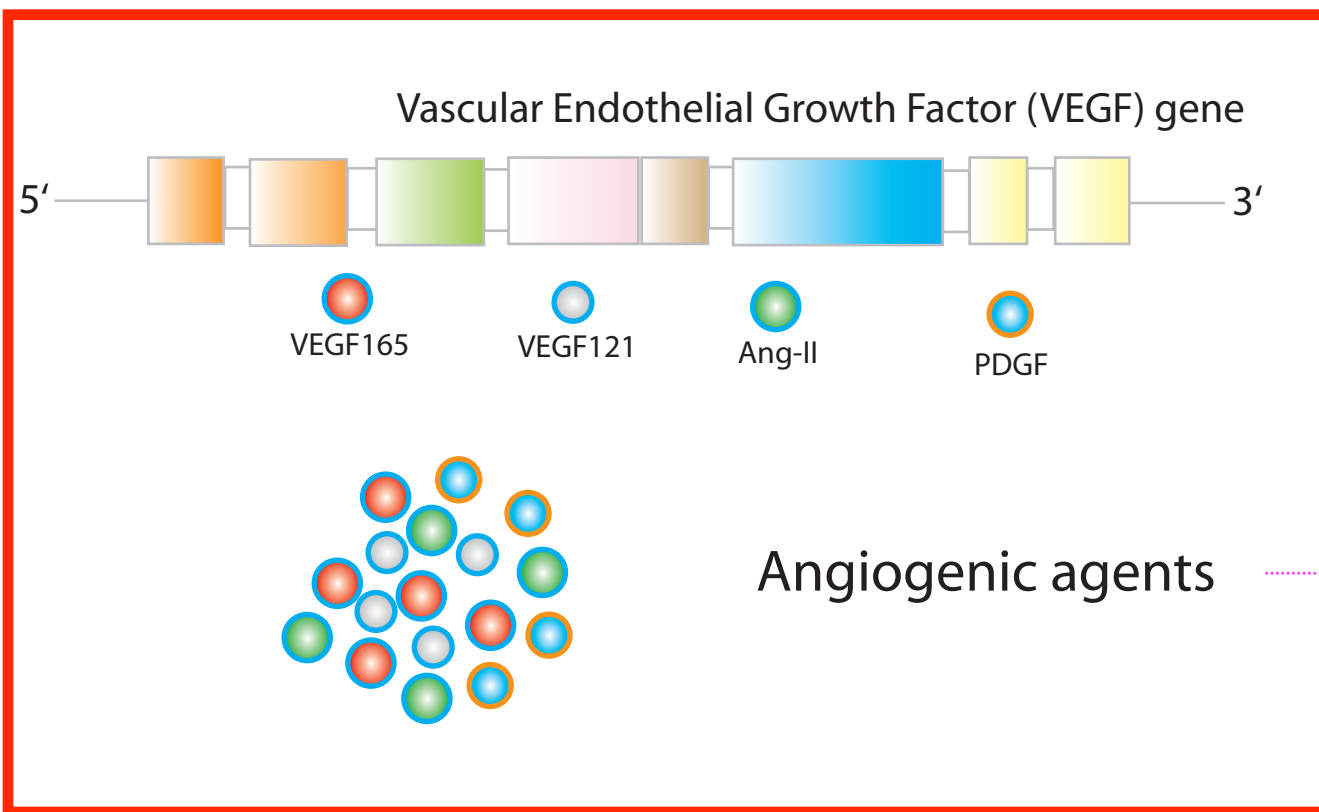


Angiogenic agents



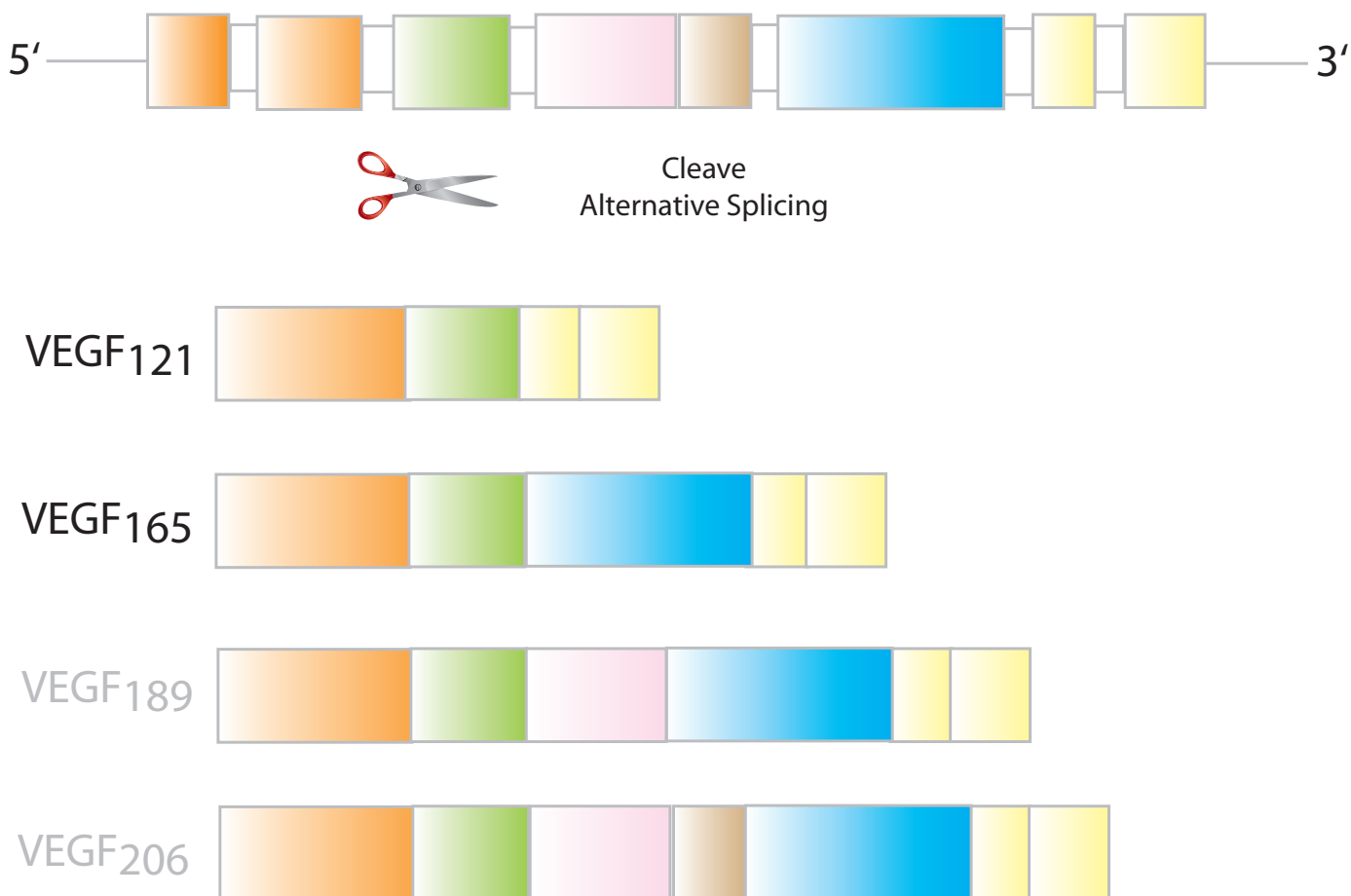
Synthetic Extracellular Matrice





VEGF Biology

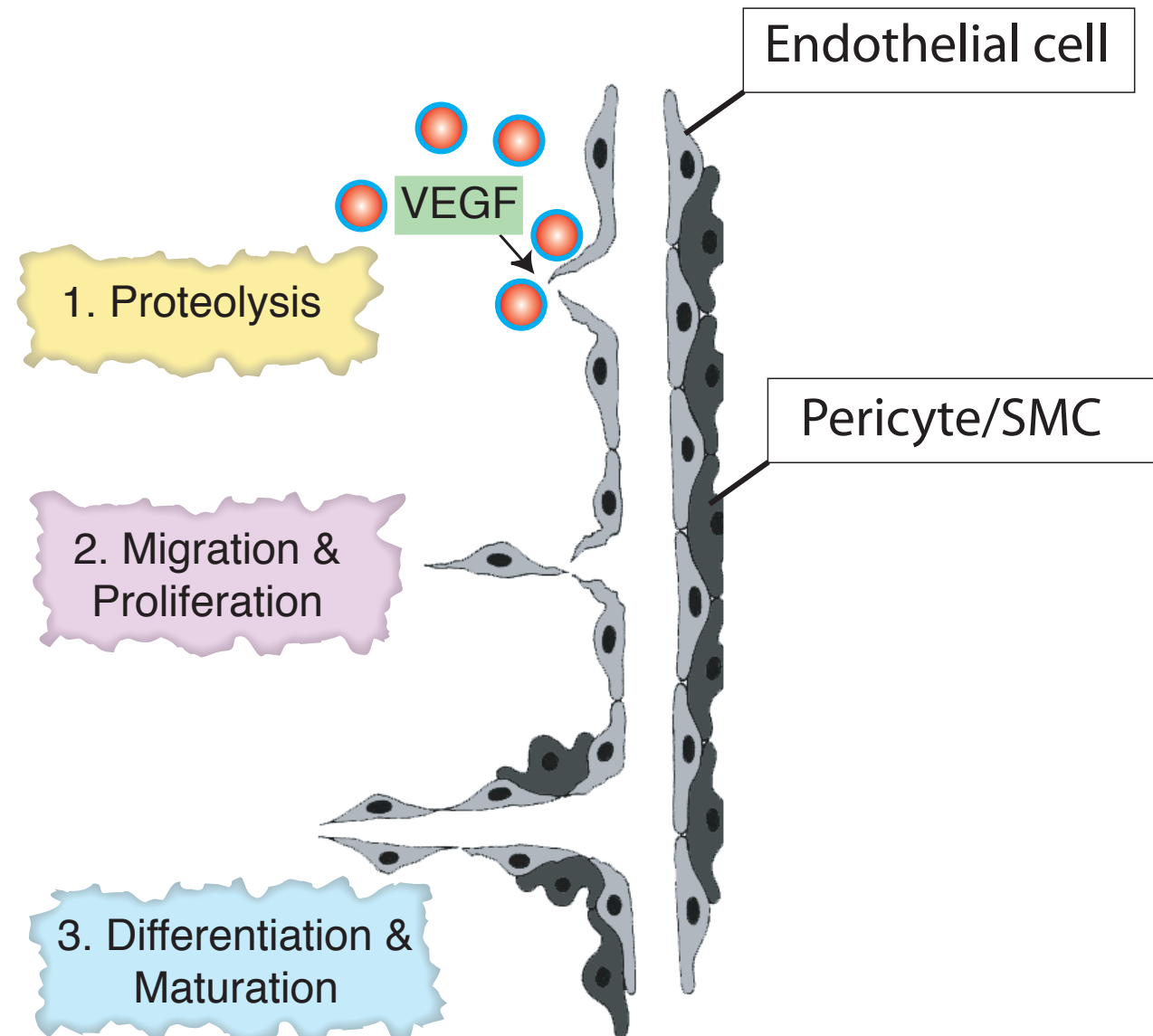
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) gene



VEGF₁₂₁ - not heparin-binding

VEGF₁₆₅ - heparin-binding

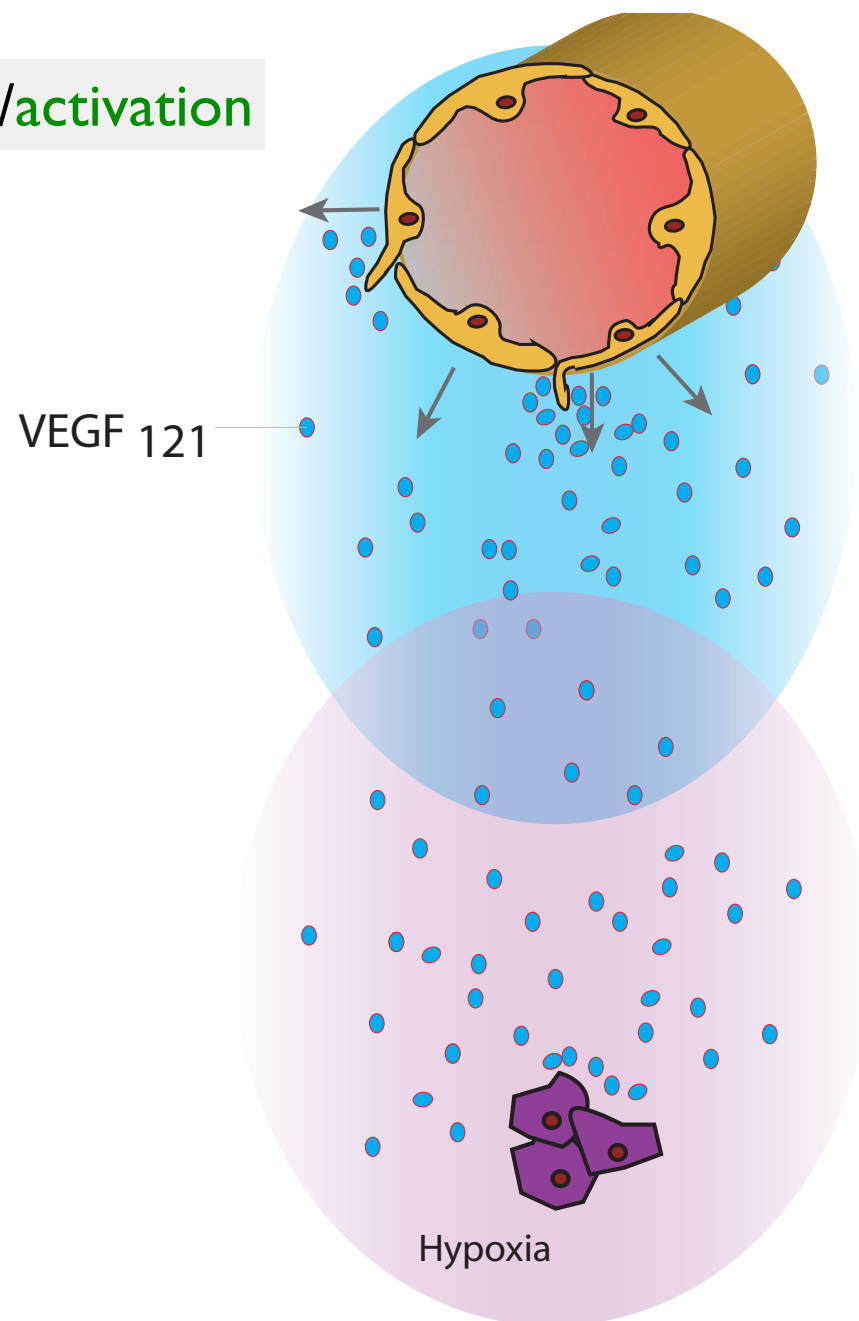
ANGIOGENESIS



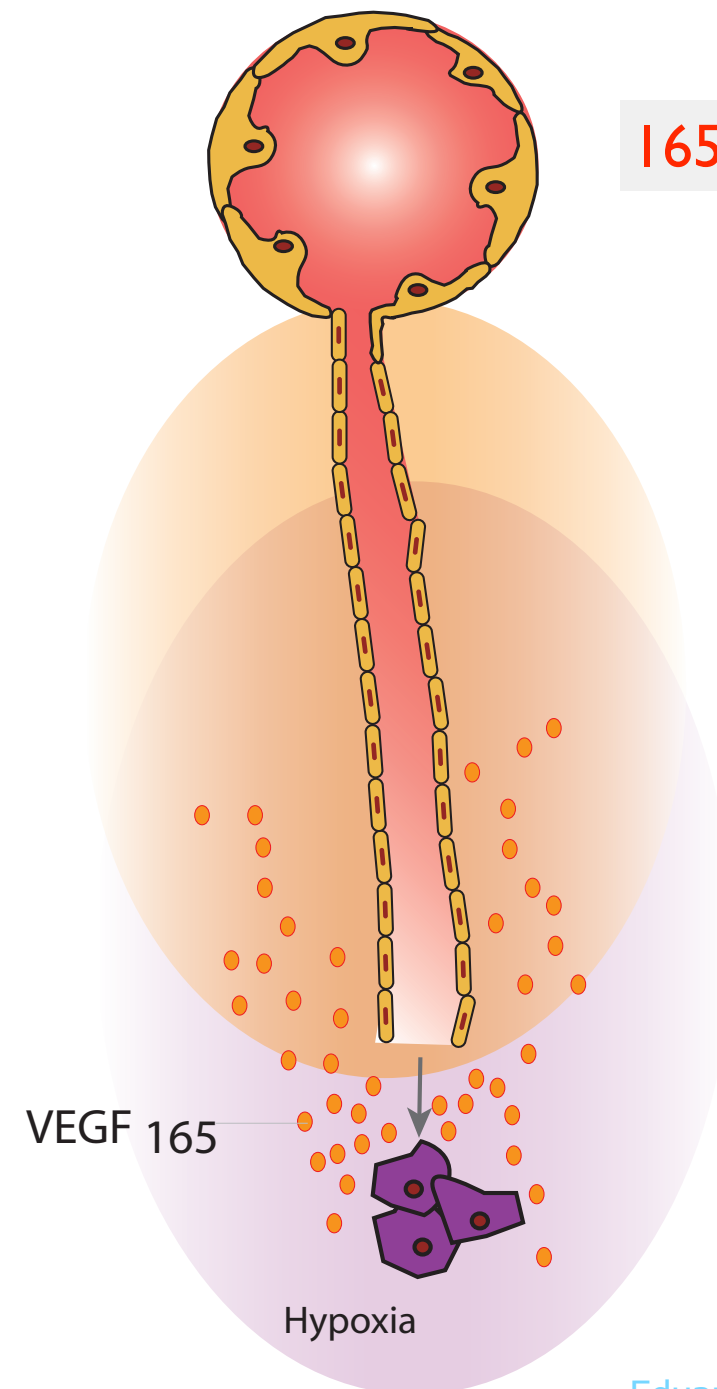
Hypothesis

Sustained and localized delivery of different **angiogenic factors** play **distinct roles** in the stimulation of collateral vessel and blood flow re-establishment in **ischemic tissues**

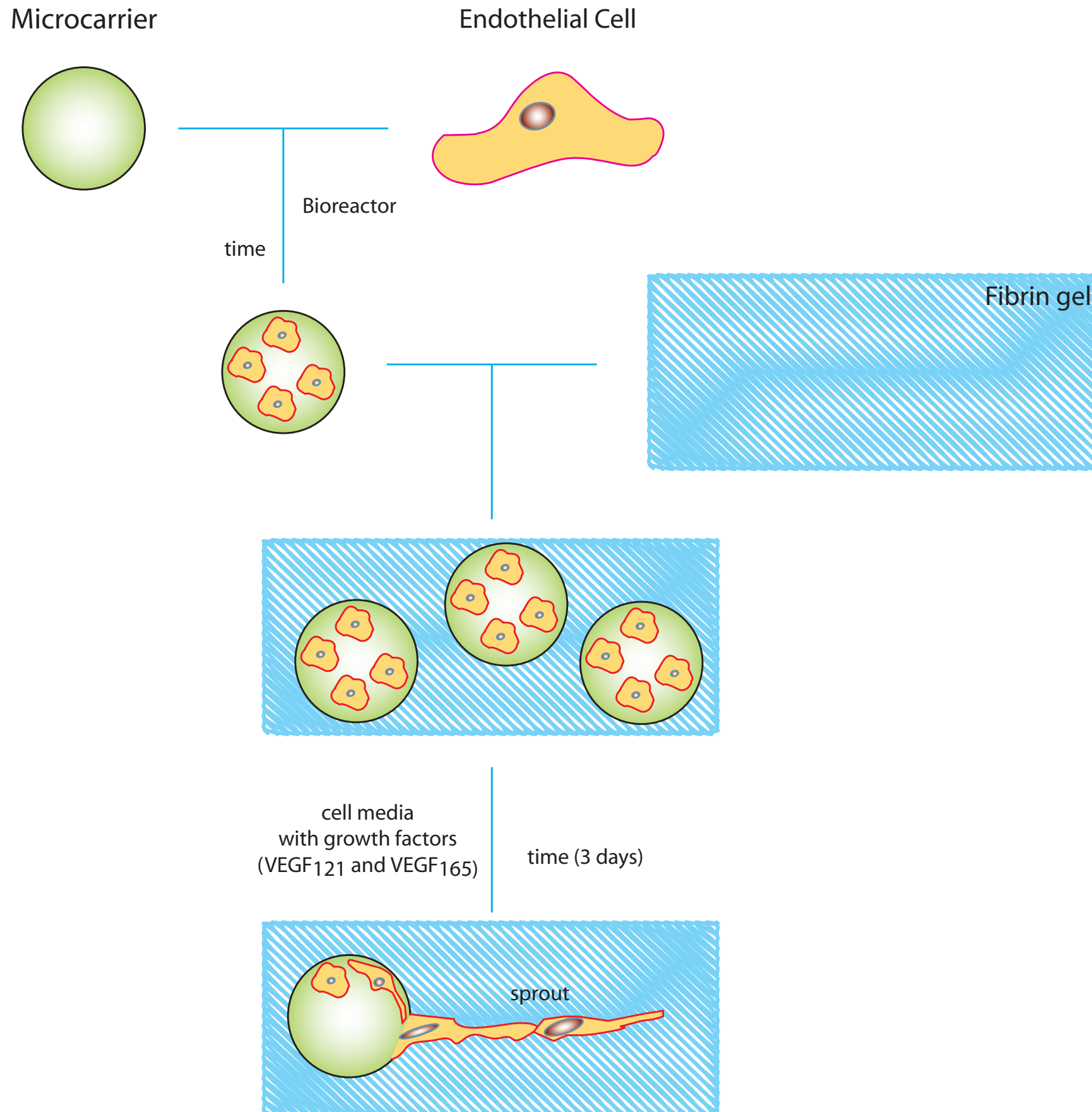
121 distant/activation



165 local/guiding

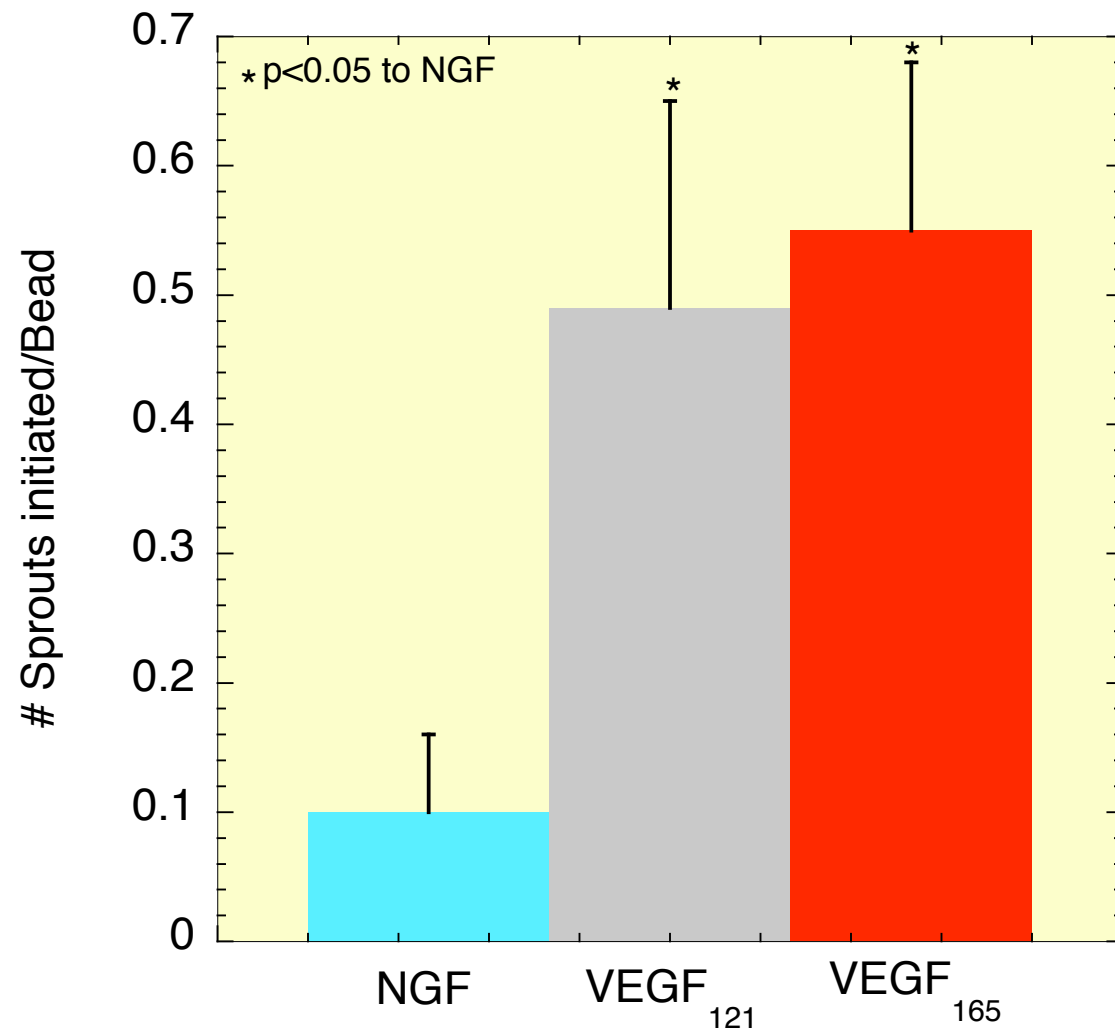


In Vitro 3D Angiogenesis Model

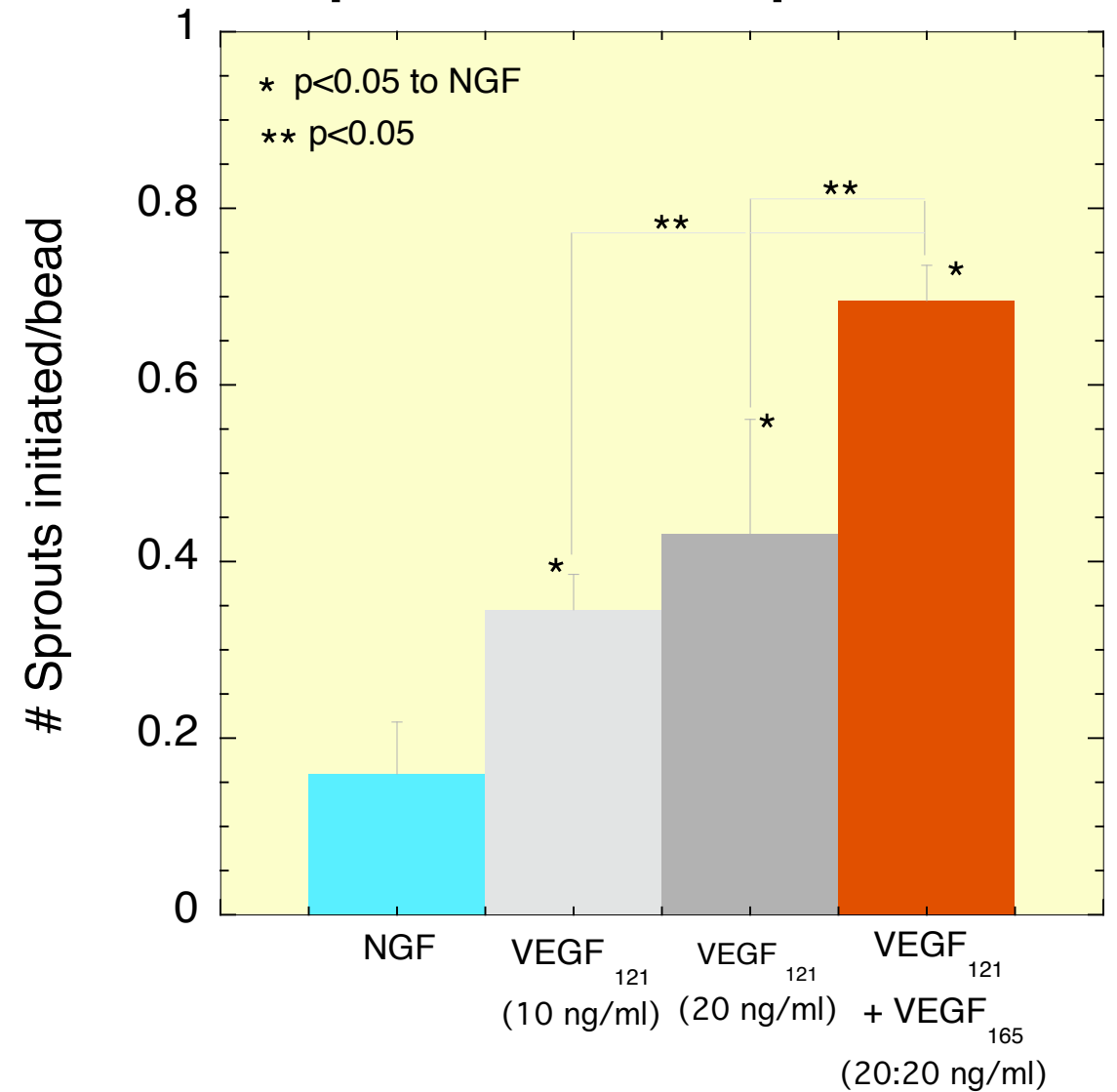


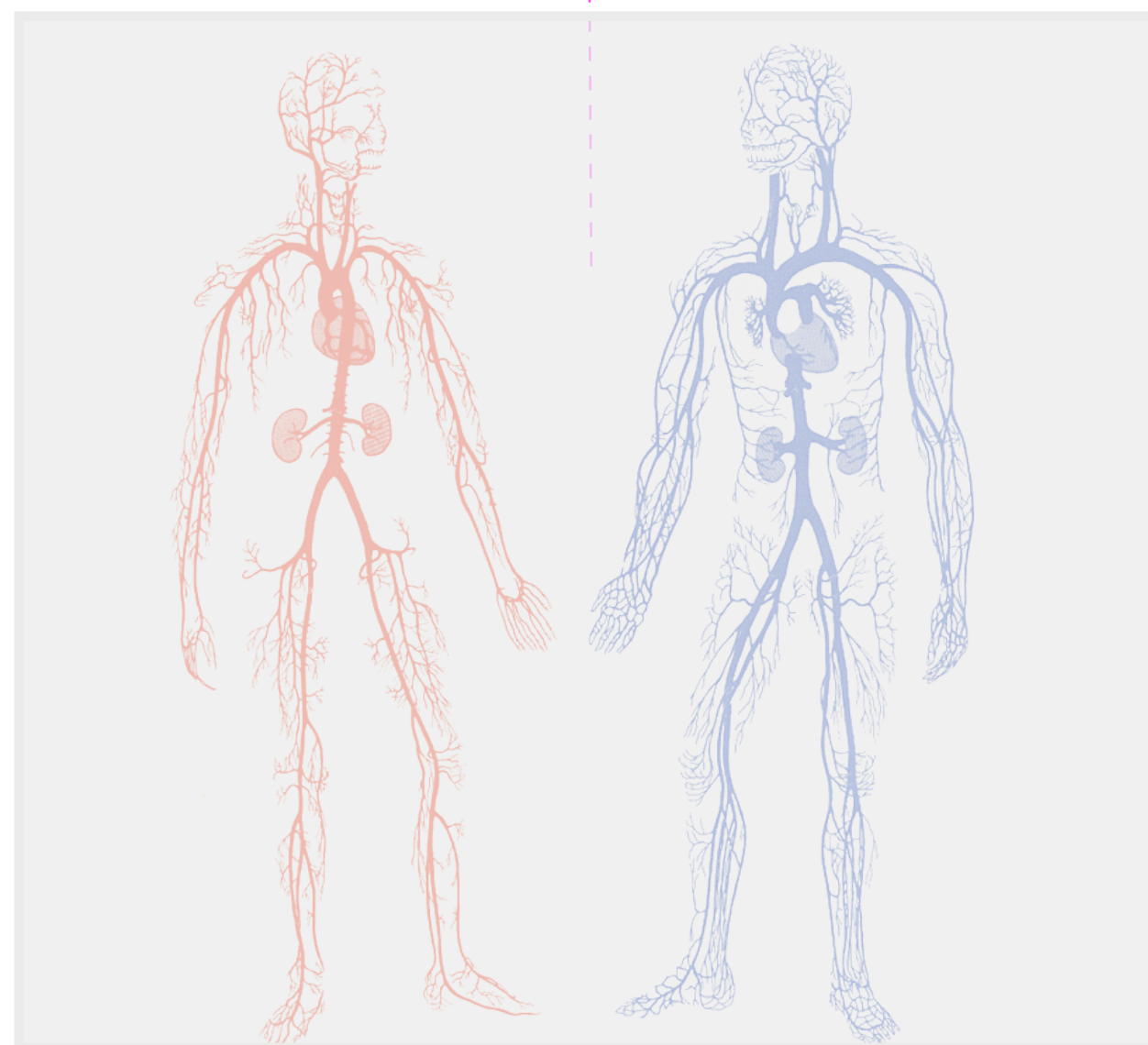
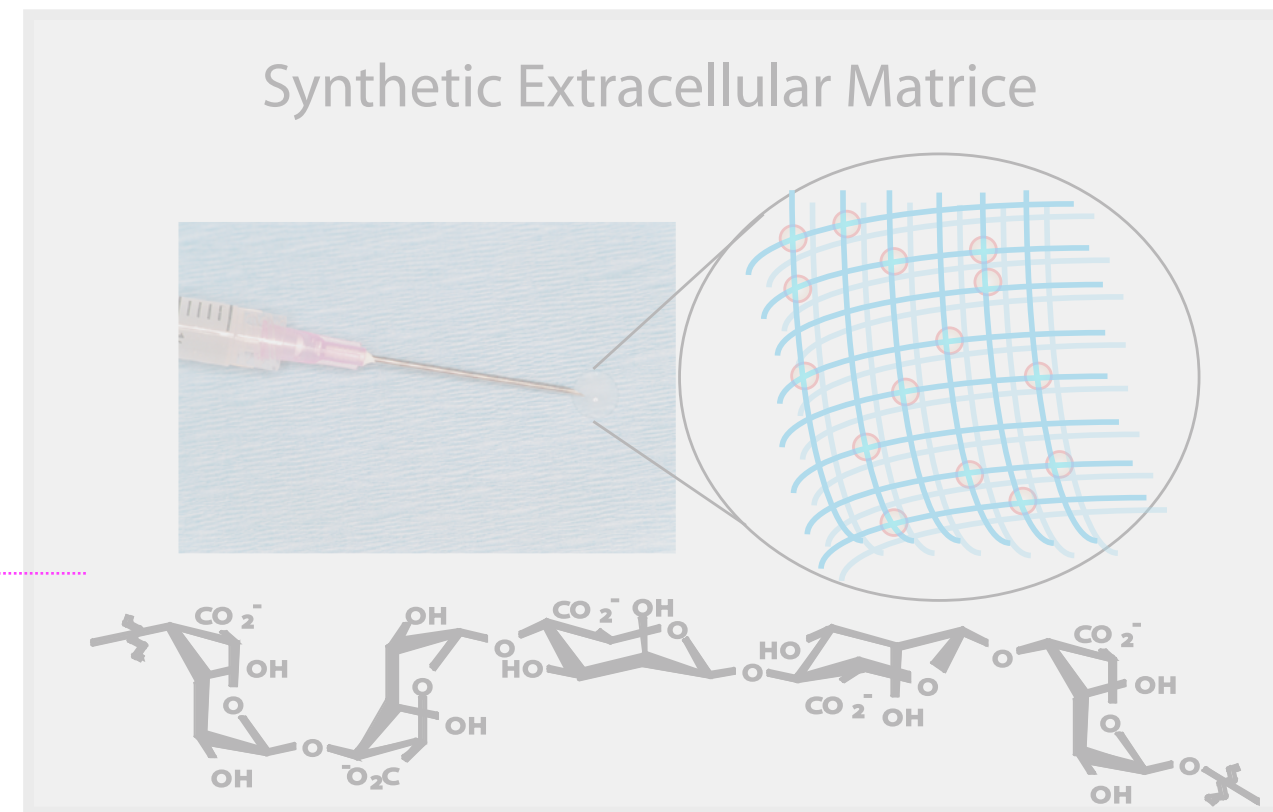
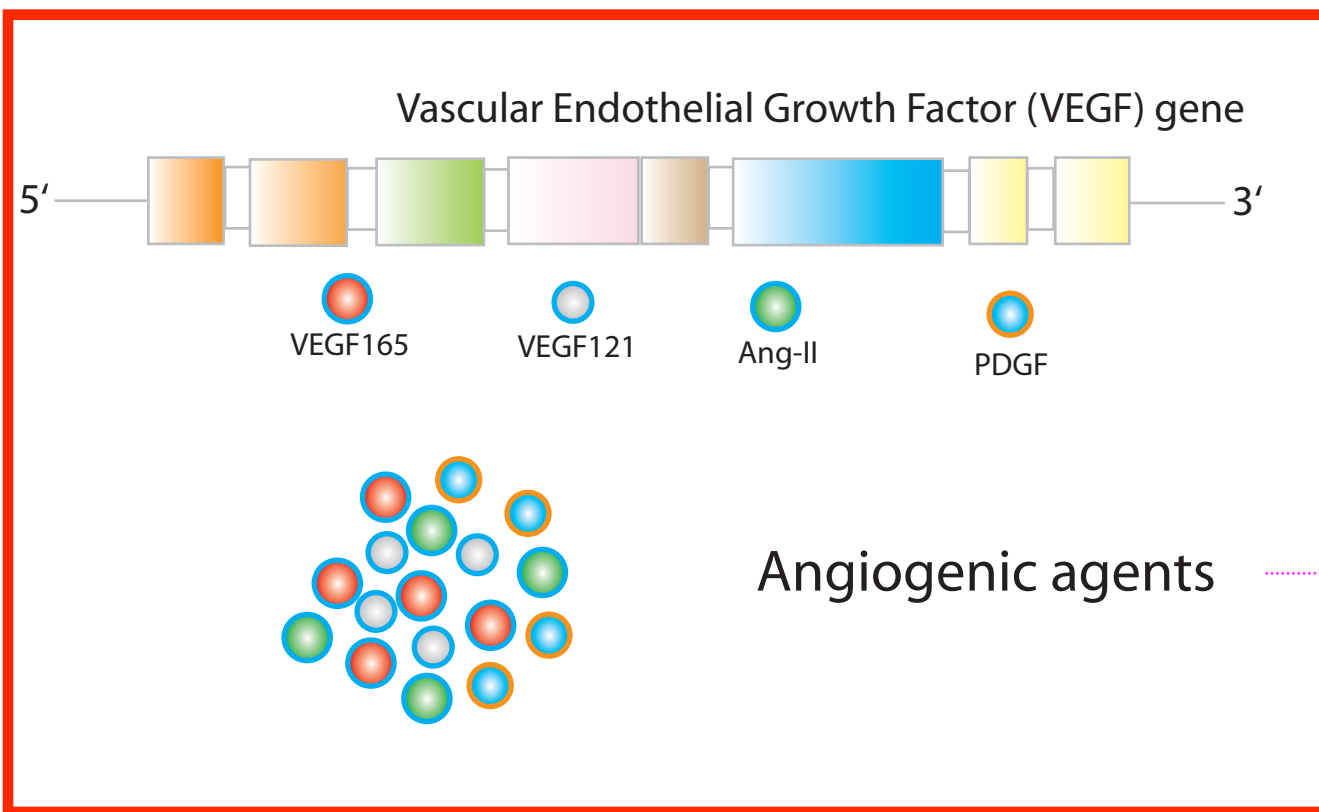
Angiogenesis In vitro: Sprout activation

**Sprouts initiated per bead
under distinct VEGF isoforms**



Sprouts initiated per bead





Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) gene

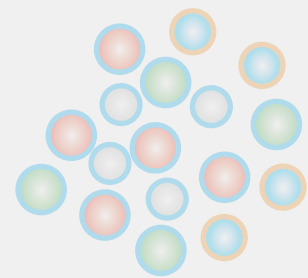


VEGF165

VEGF121

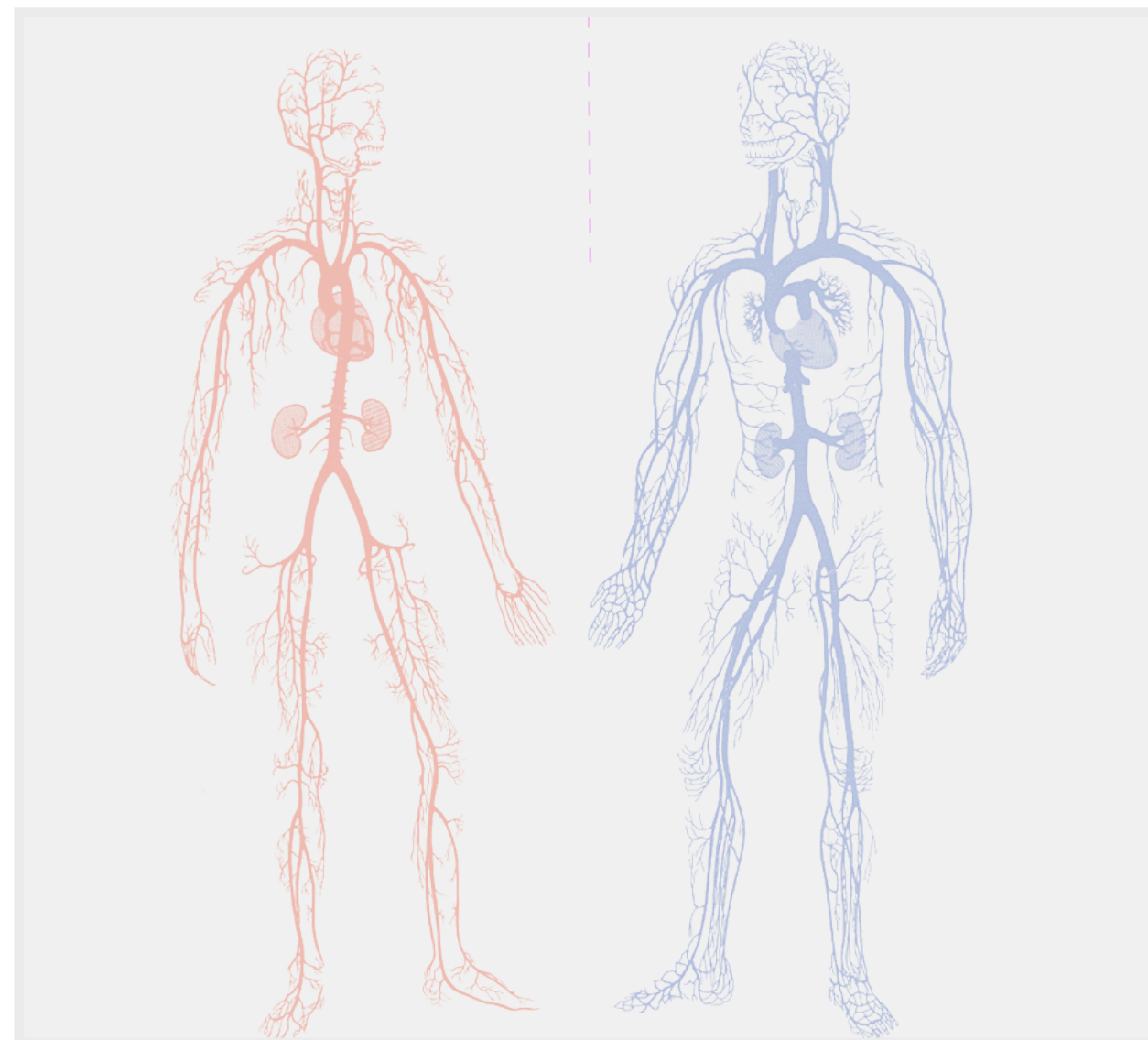
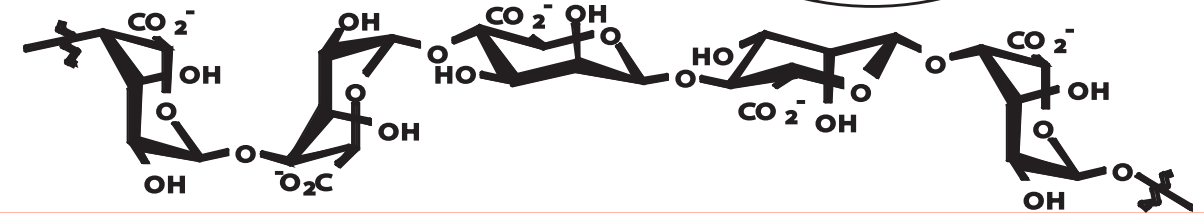
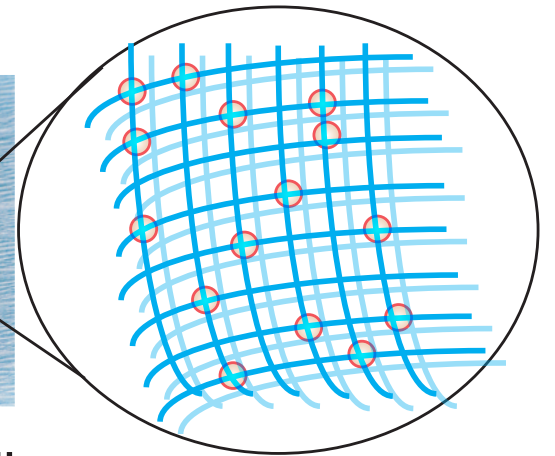
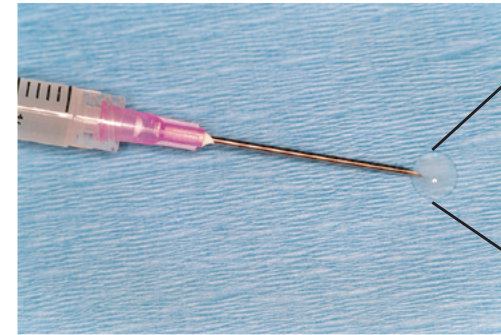
Ang-II

PDGF



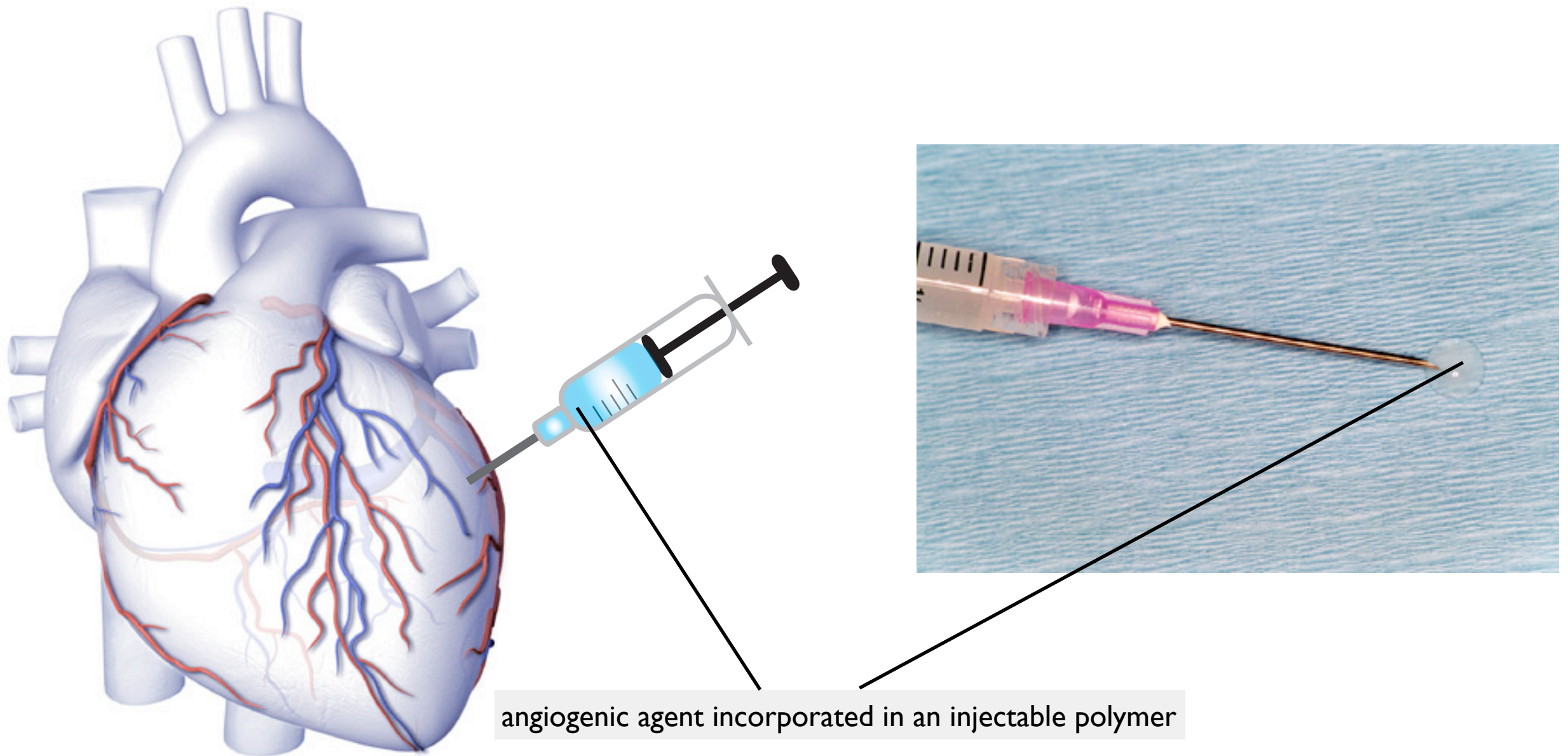
Angiogenic agents

Synthetic Extracellular Matrice



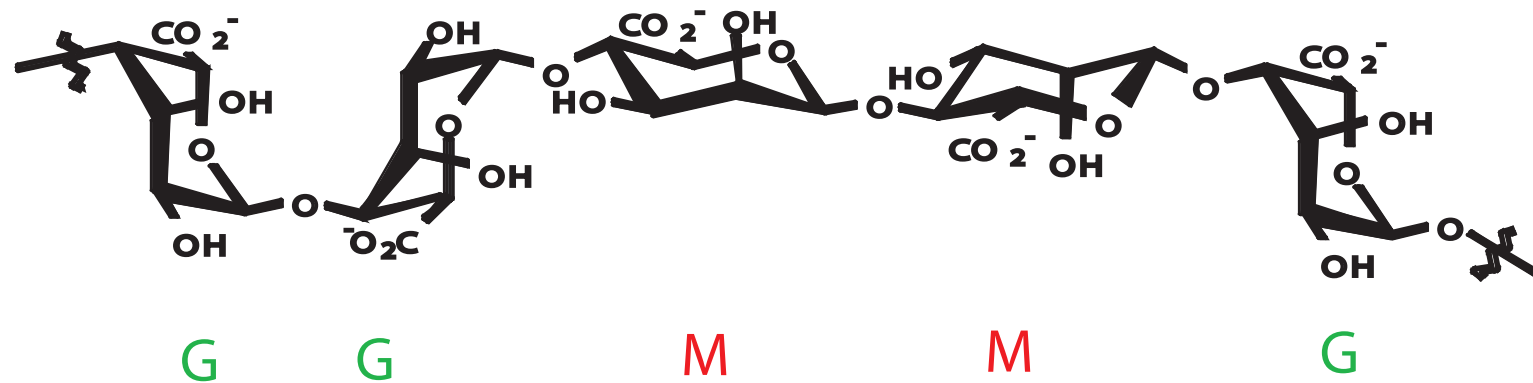
Engineering aim

Development of an injectable polymeric system for controlled and defined delivery of angiogenic agents



Polymeric System

ALGINATE



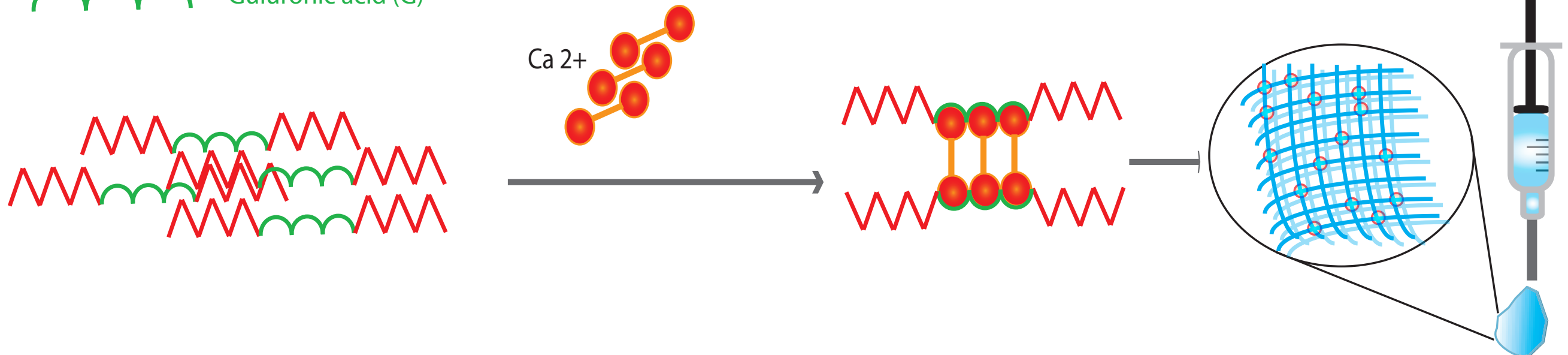
Biocompatible
Drug/cell vehicle delivery
Non degradable



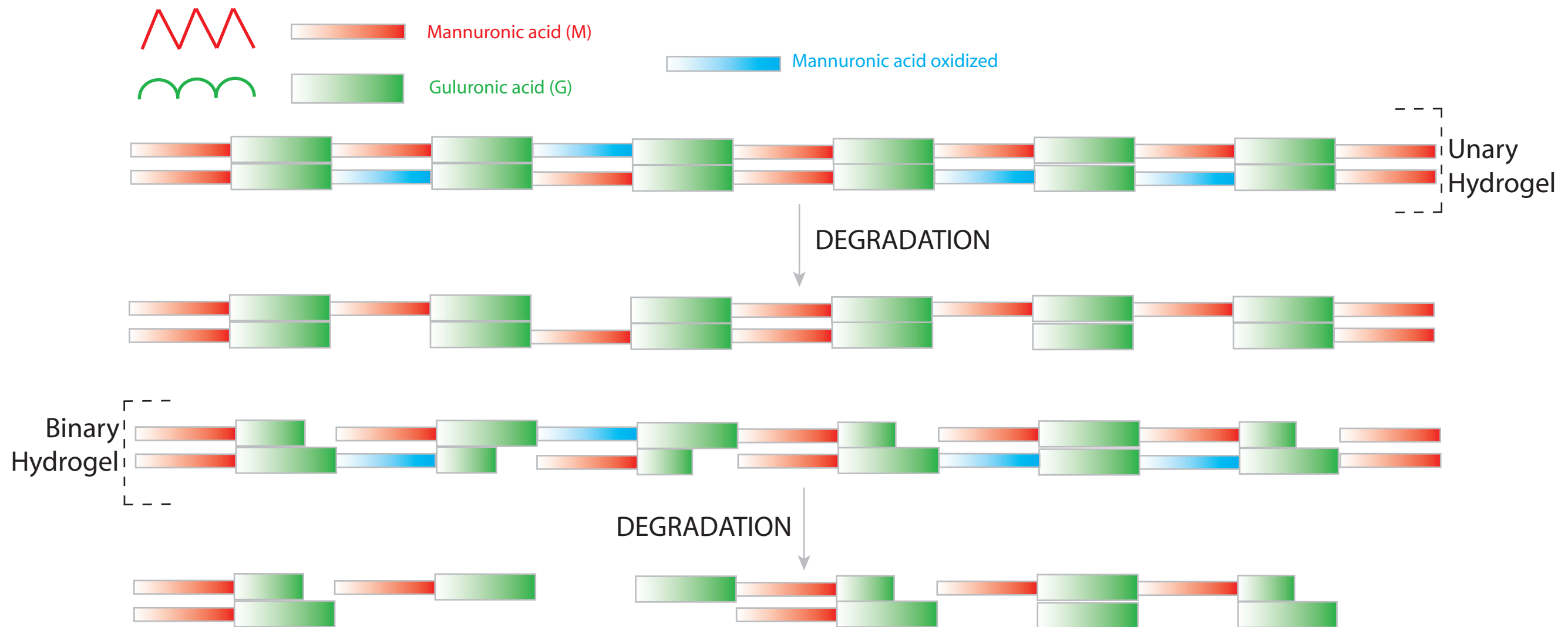
Mannuronic acid (M)



Guluronic acid (G)



Alginate Modifications



Alginate Properties



Alginate Hydrogel
(Binary Molecular Weight Distribution)

High Molecular Weight (25%)

low Molecular Weight (75%)

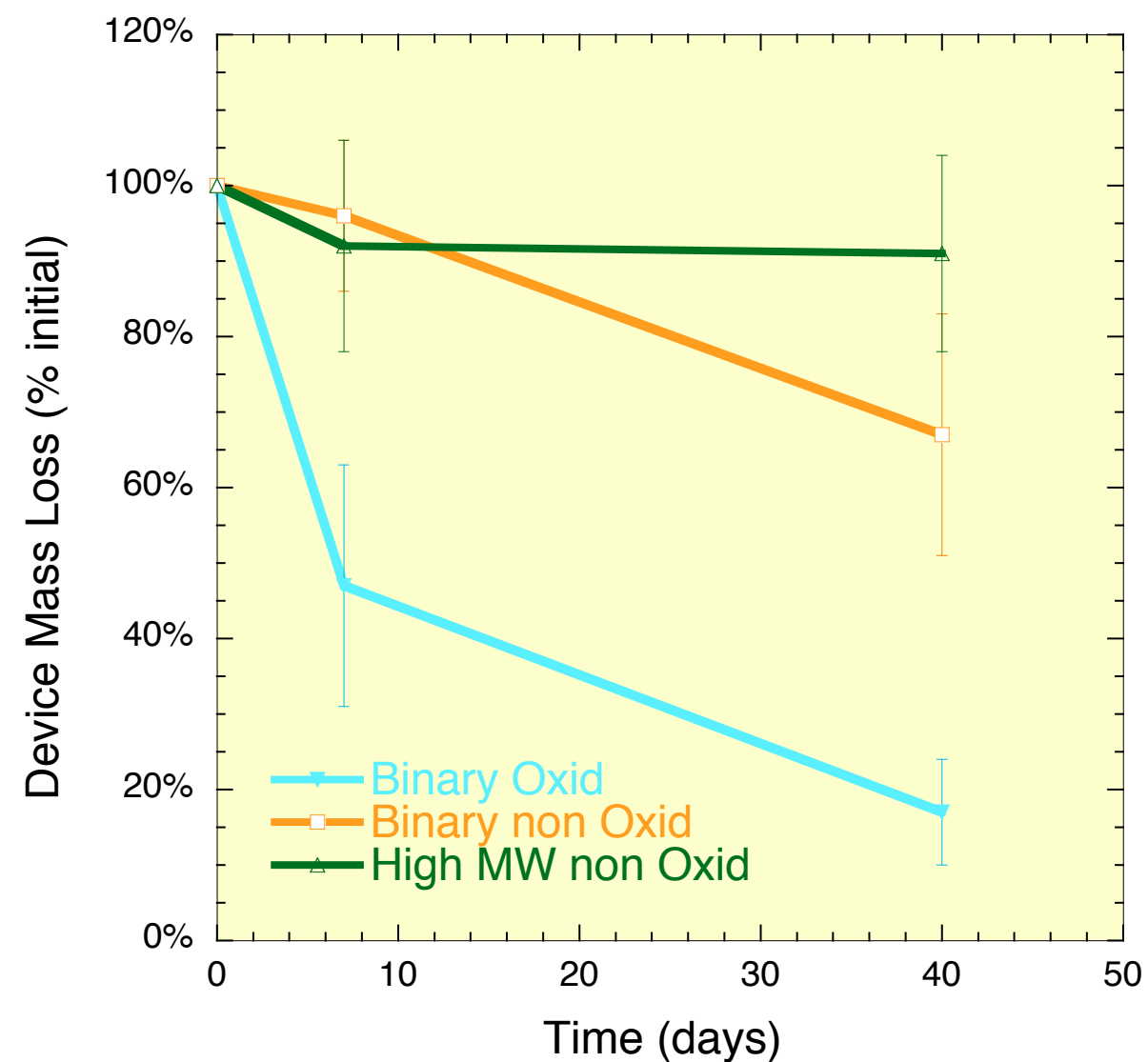
(Relative %)

Mw (Kg/mol)

± 250

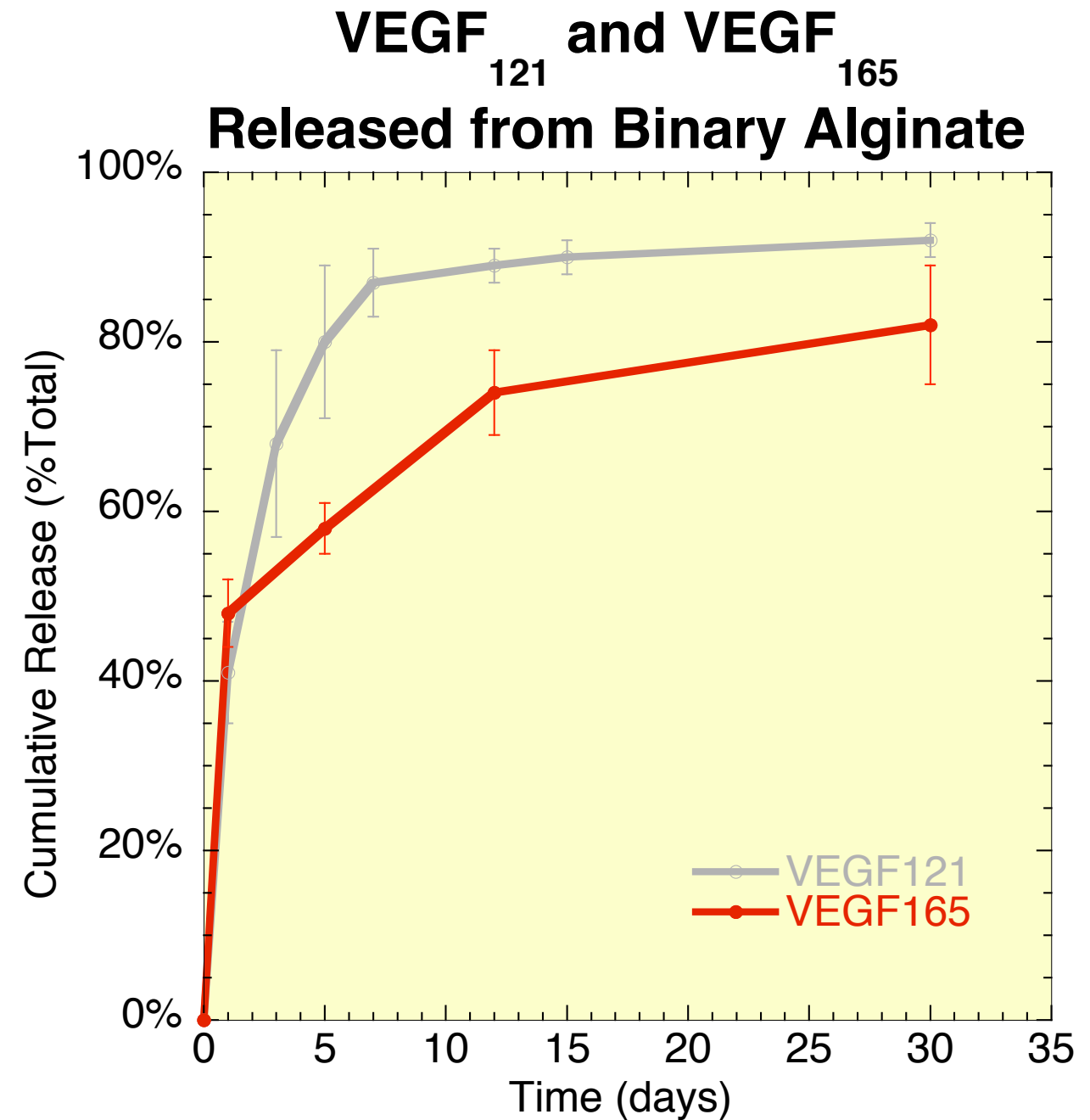
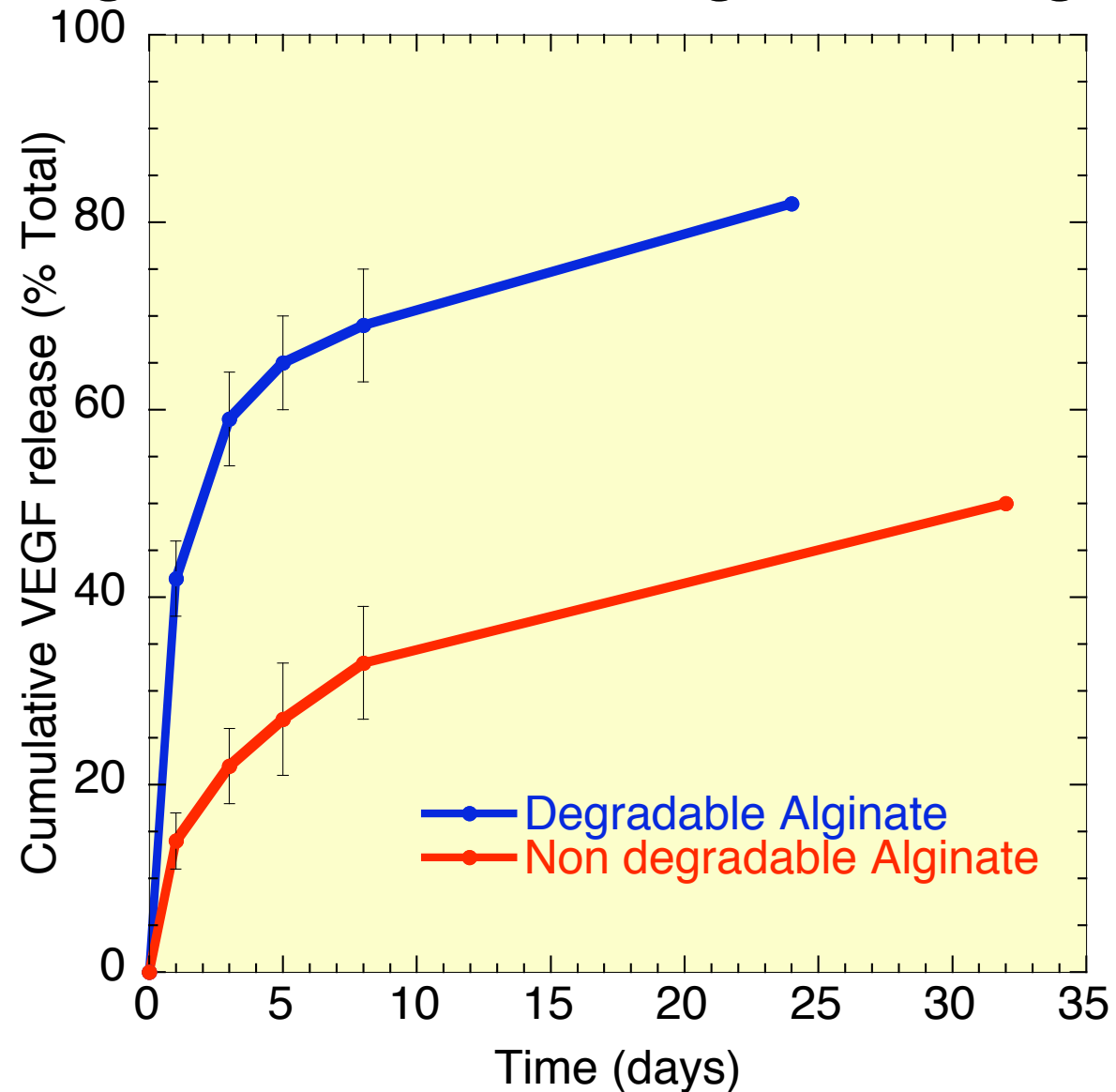
± 50

Alginate Degradation In Vitro



Manipulating VEGF Release

Degradable and non degradable Alginate



Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) gene

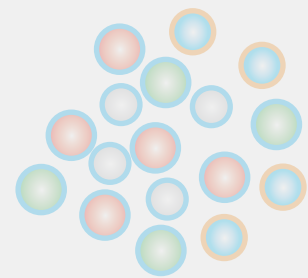


VEGF165

VEGF121

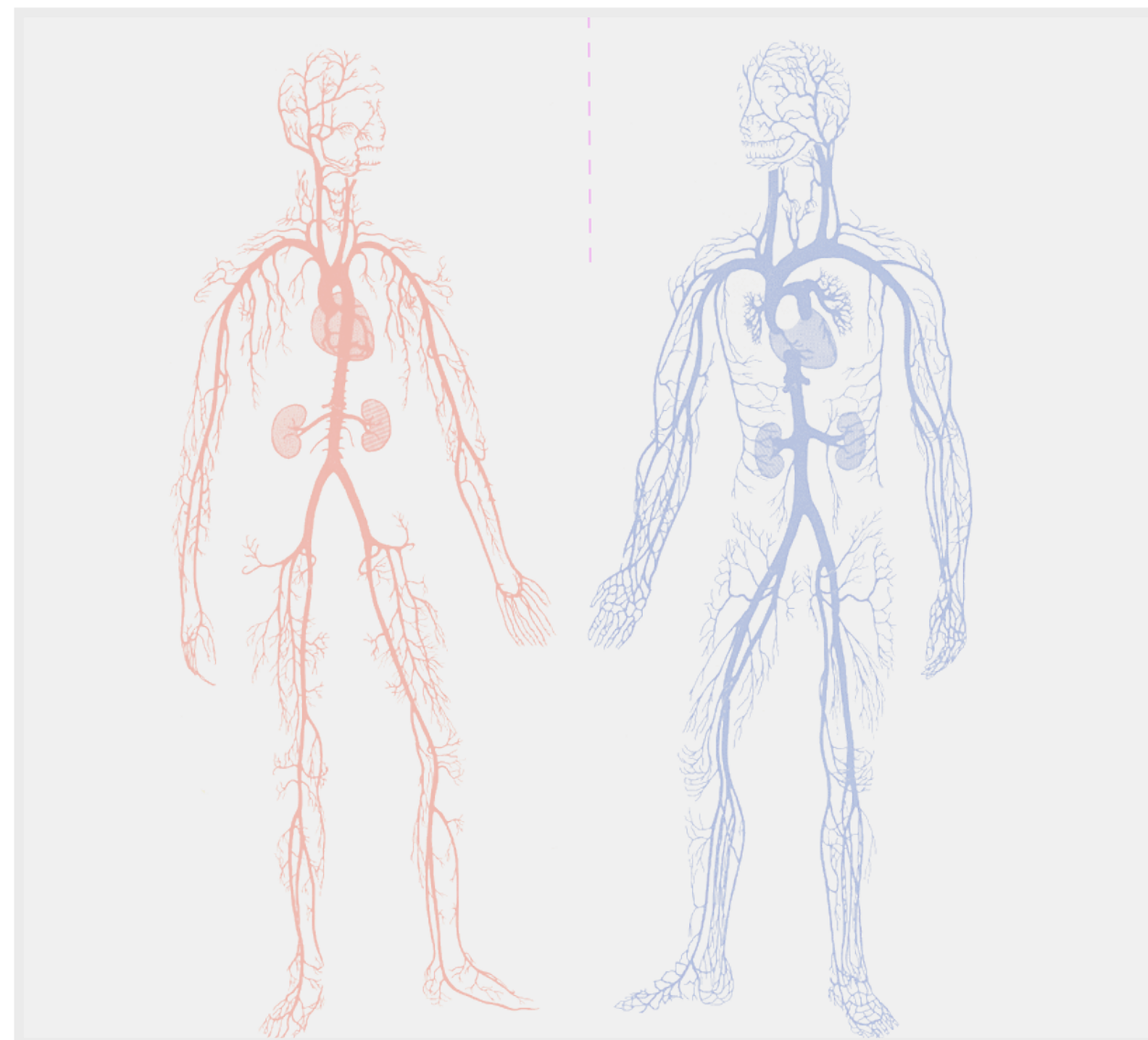
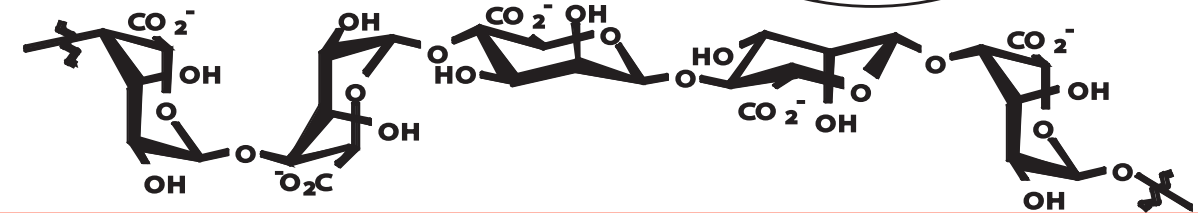
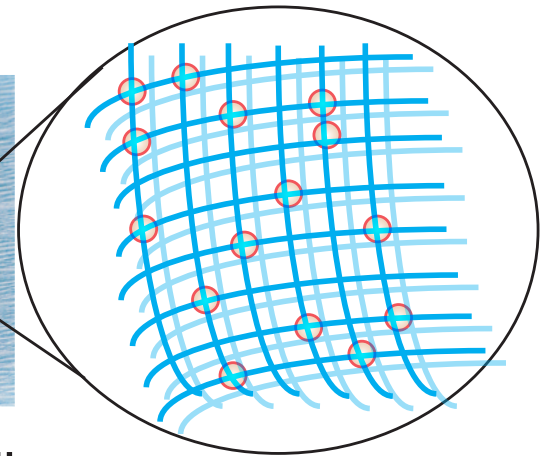
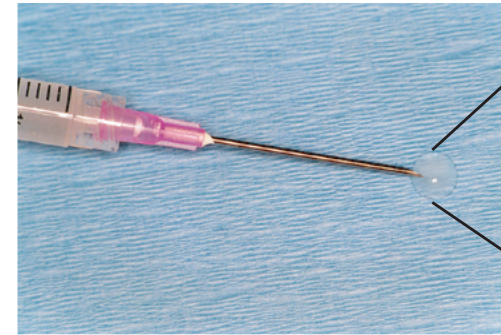
Ang-II

PDGF



Angiogenic agents

Synthetic Extracellular Matrice



Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) gene

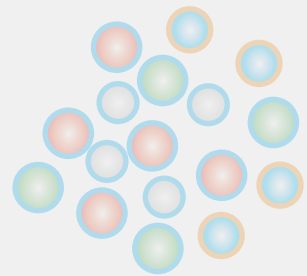


VEGF165

VEGF121

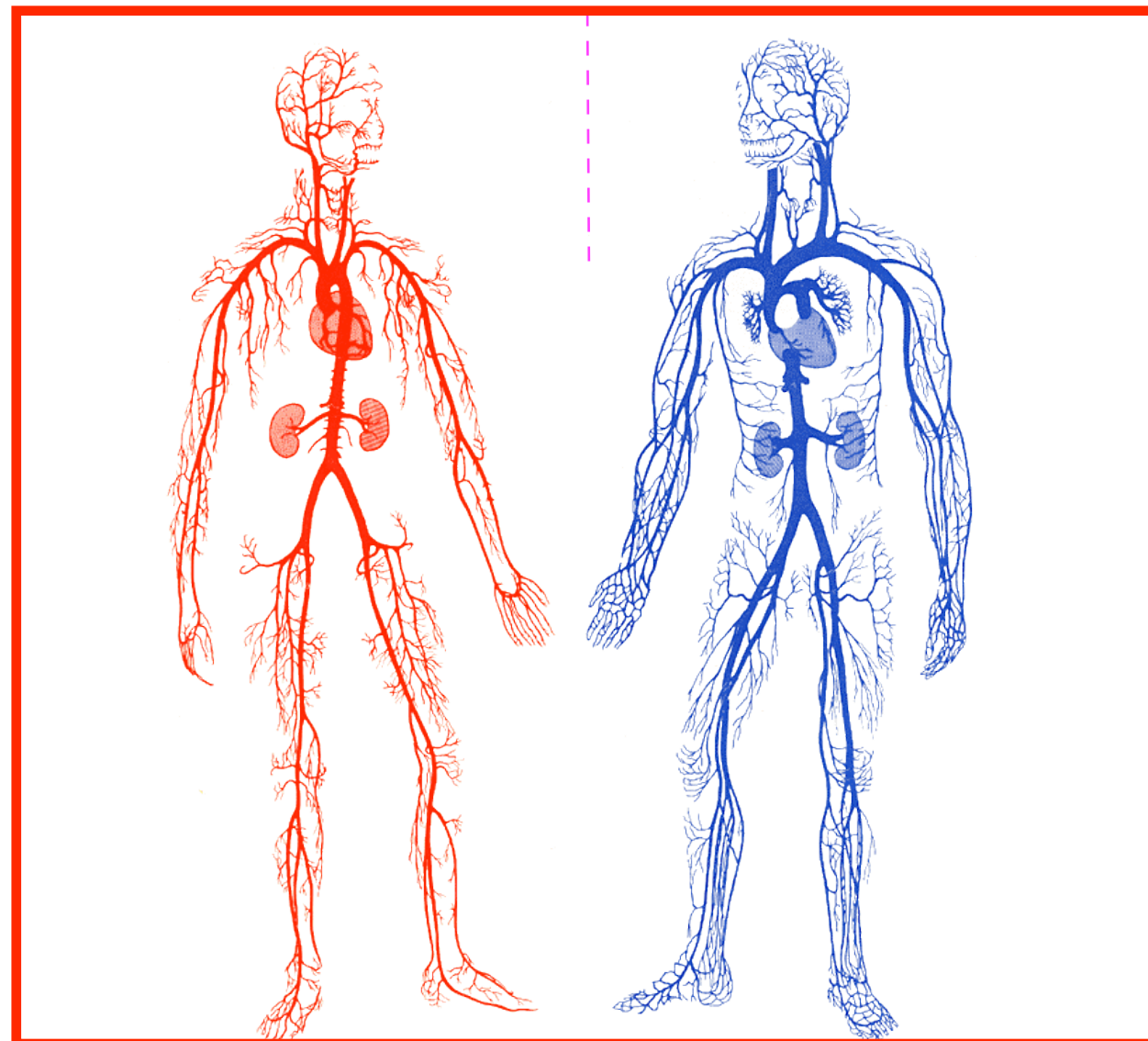
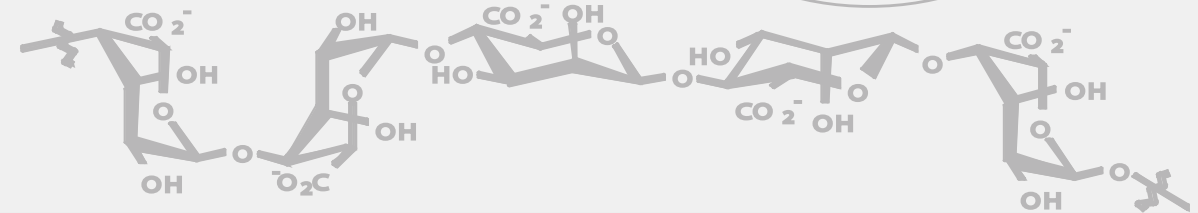
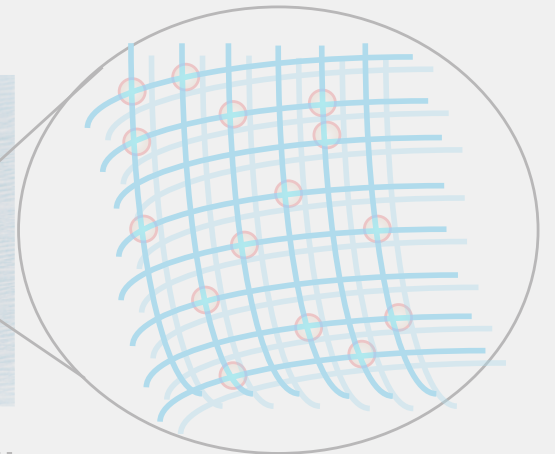
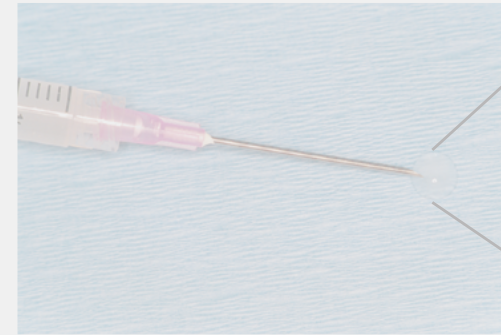
Ang-II

PDGF

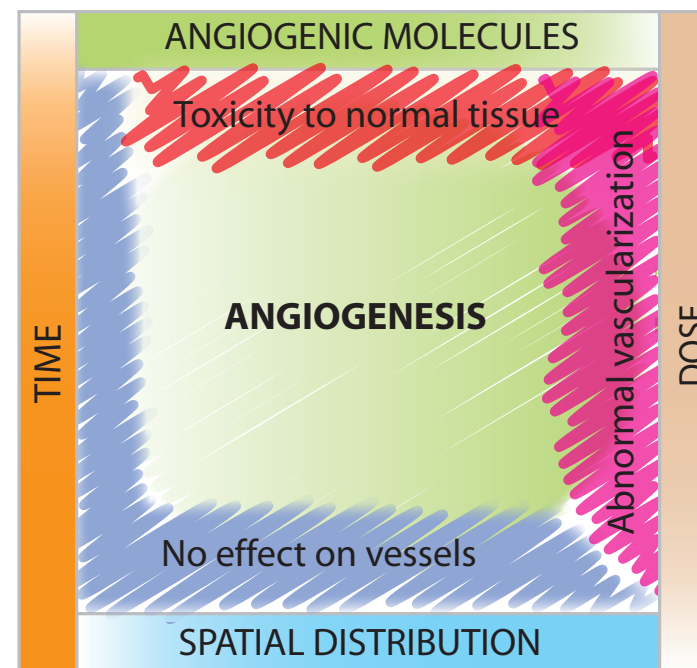


Angiogenic agents

Synthetic Extracellular Matrice

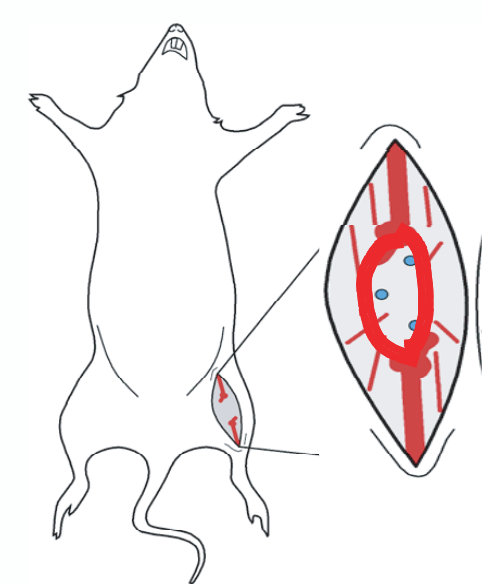
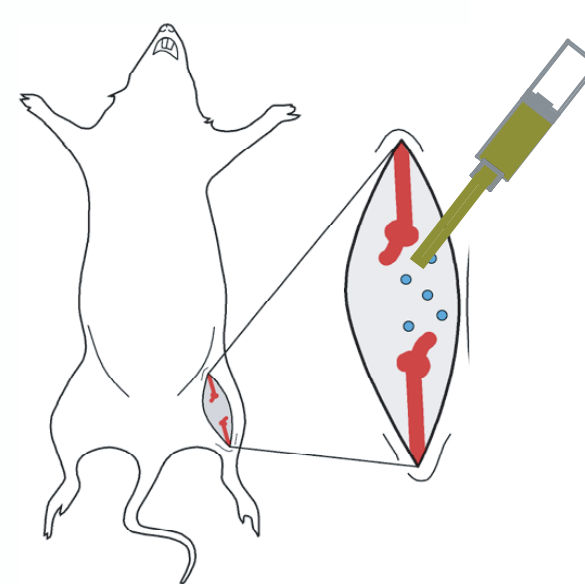
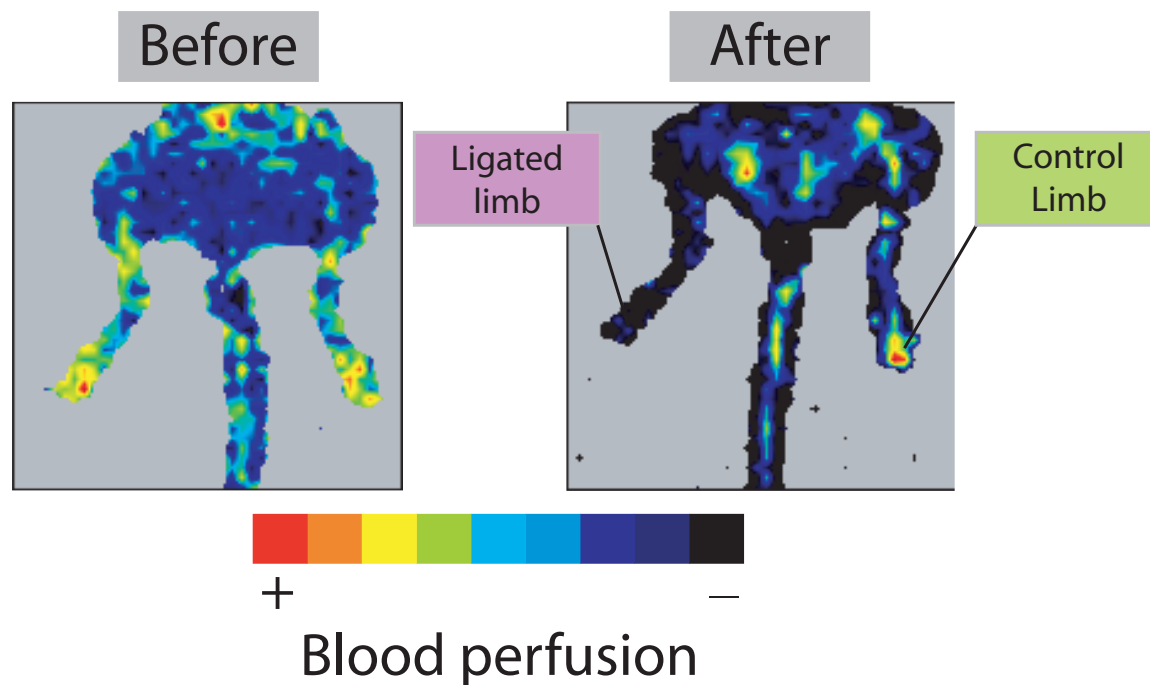


Angiogenesis *In vivo*: Technical Approach

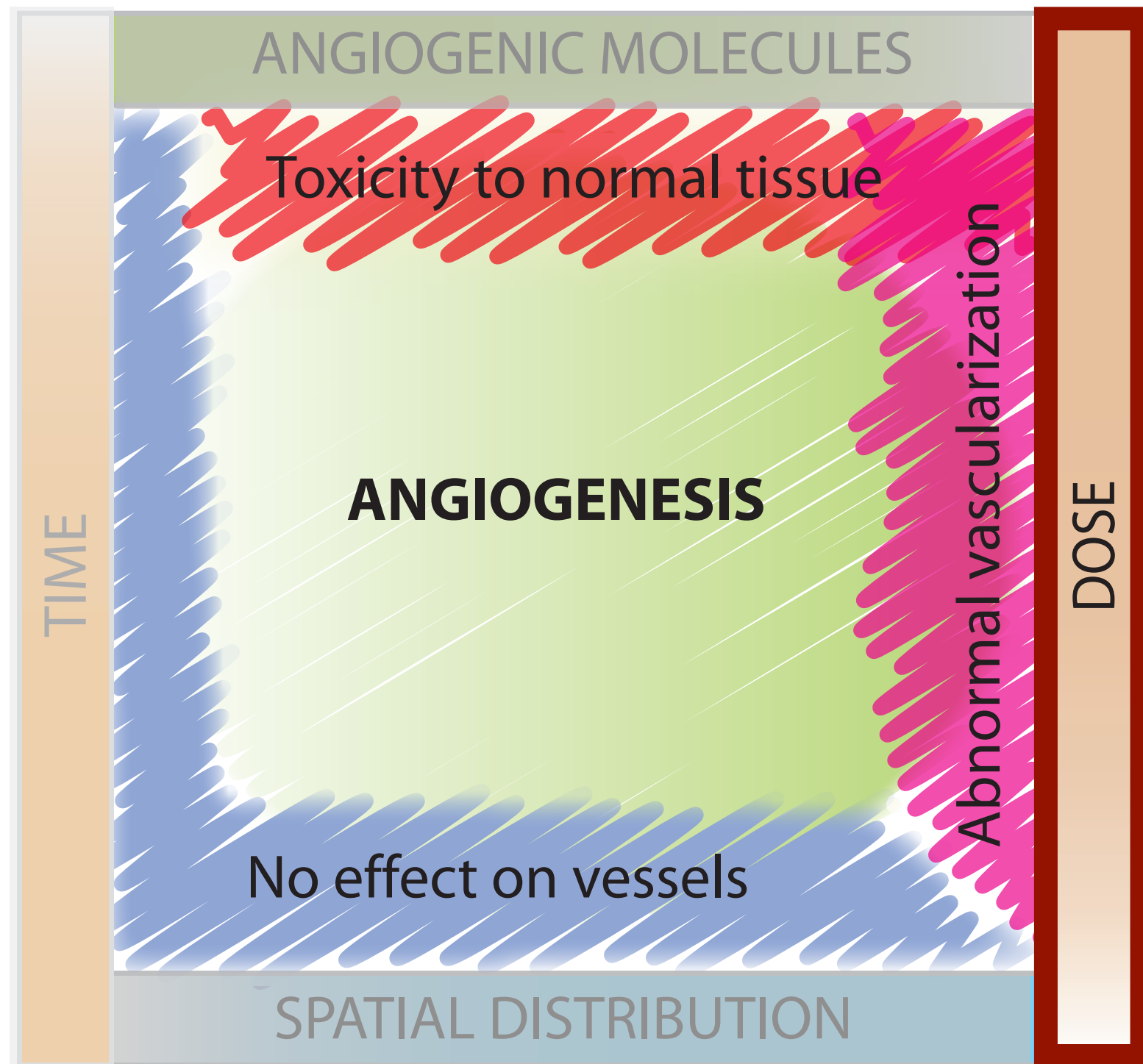


Laser Doppler Perfusion Imaging system (LDPI)

ApoE $-/-$ Ischemic HindLimb Model

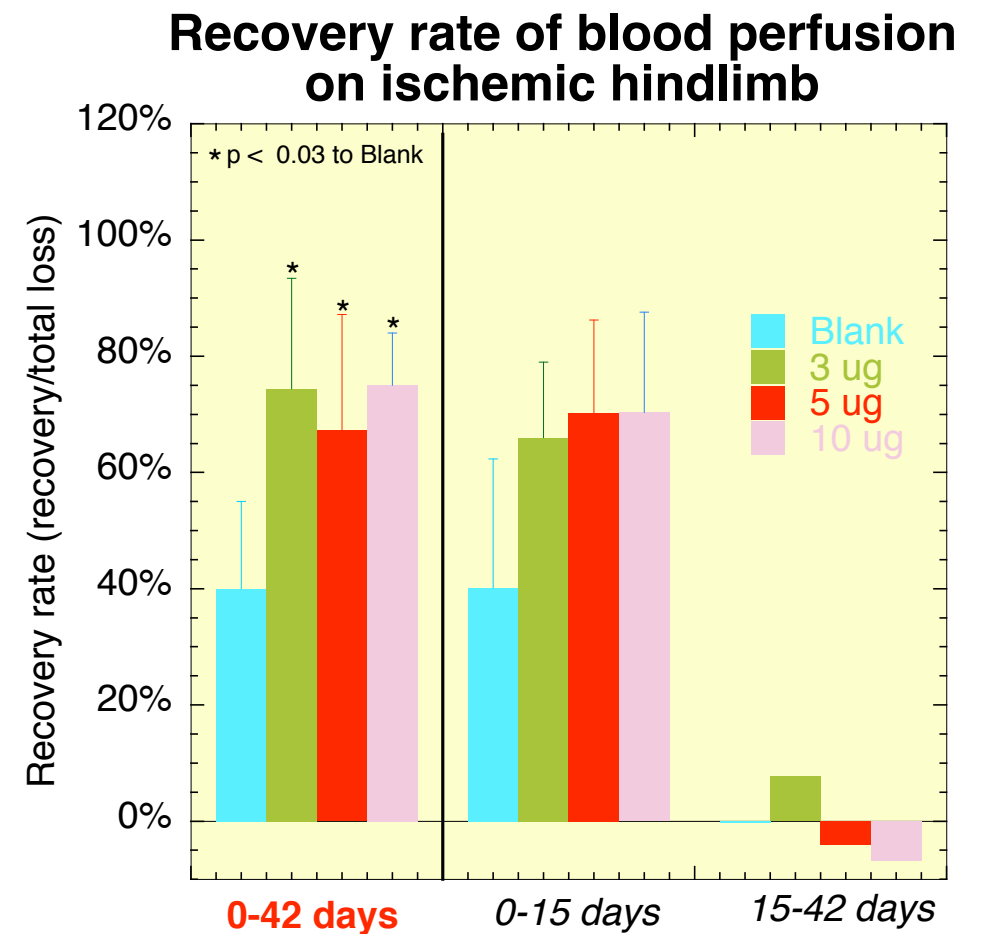
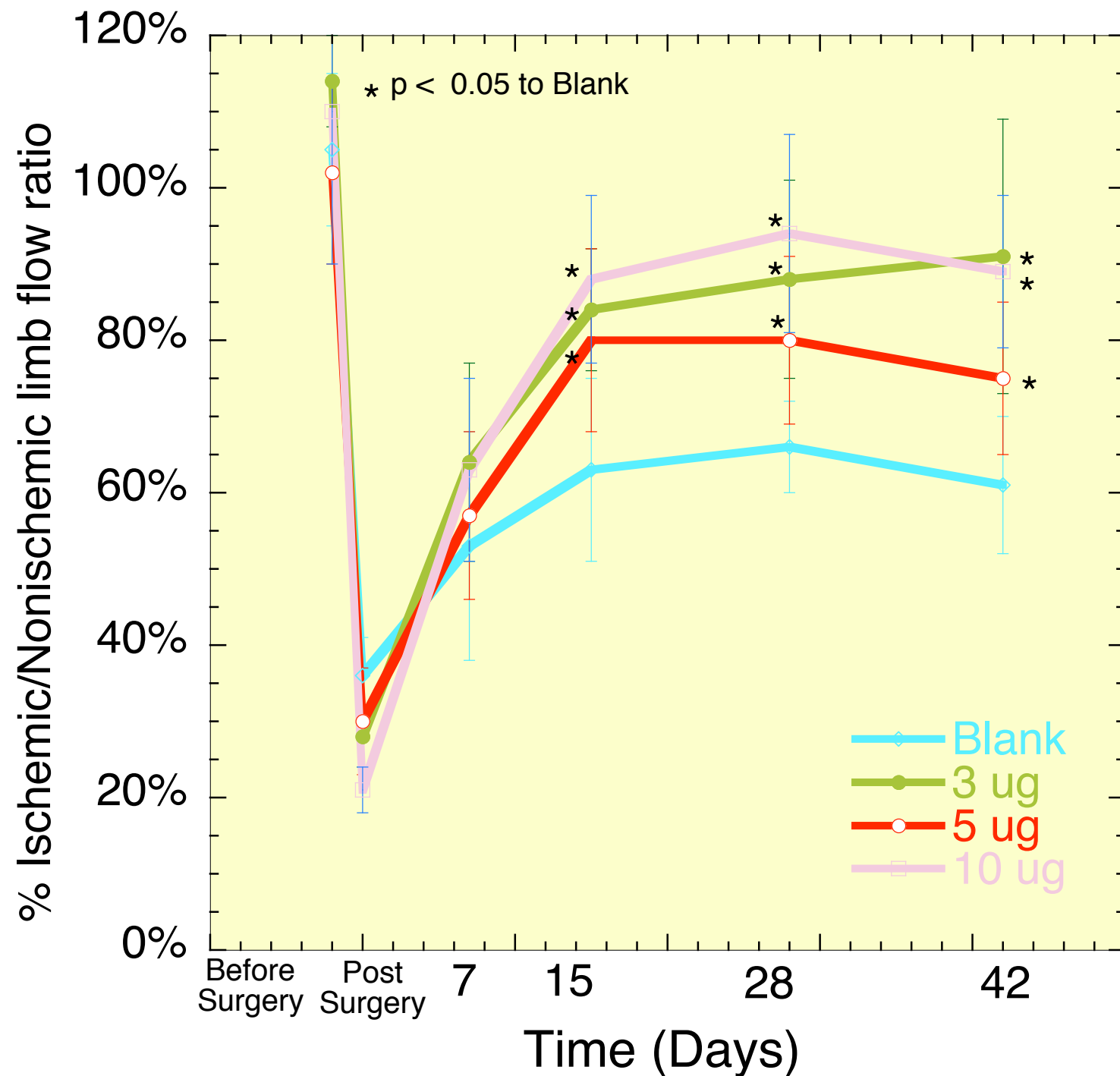


Angiogenesis: Normalization Window - Dose

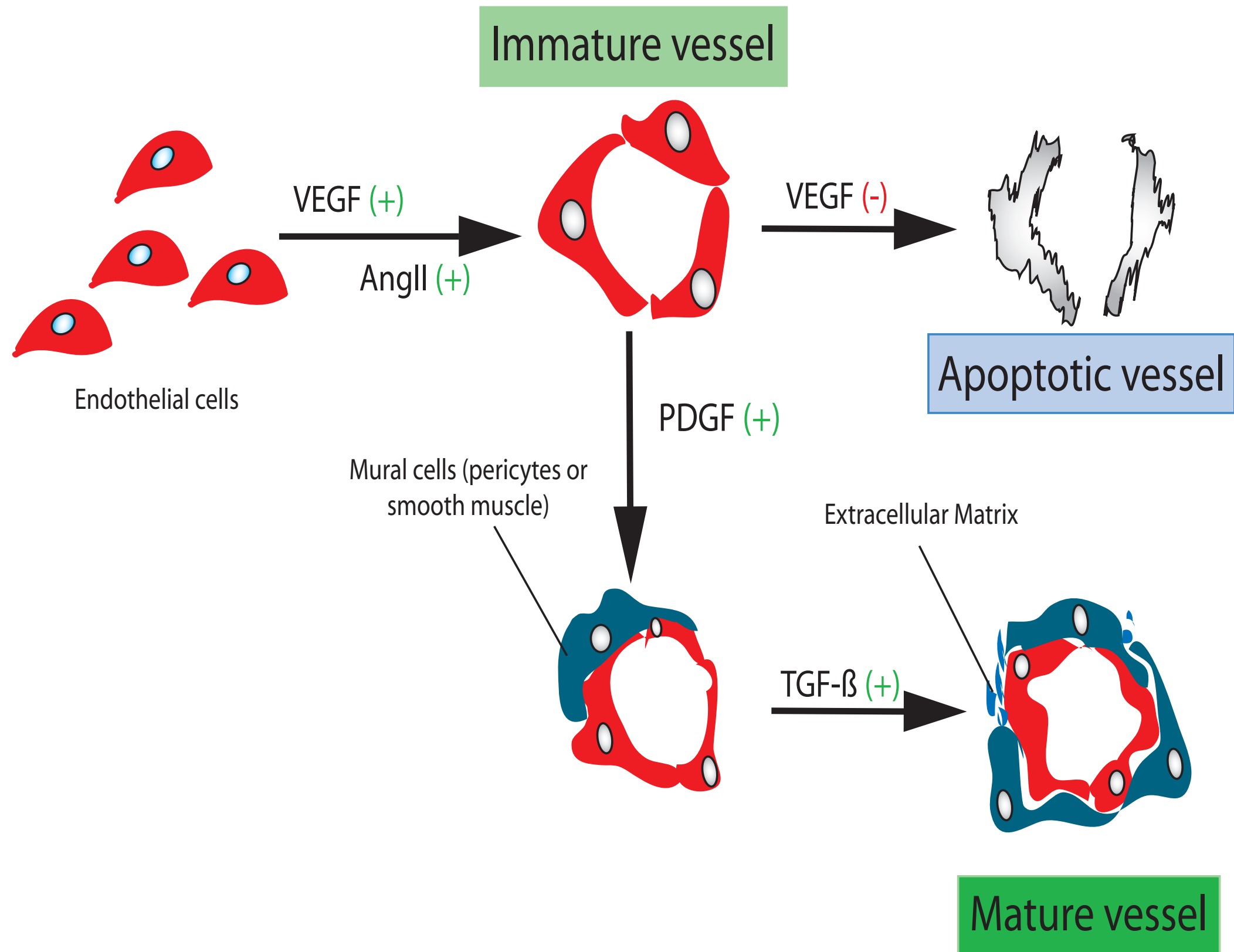


Angiogenesis *In vivo*: Dose Dependence

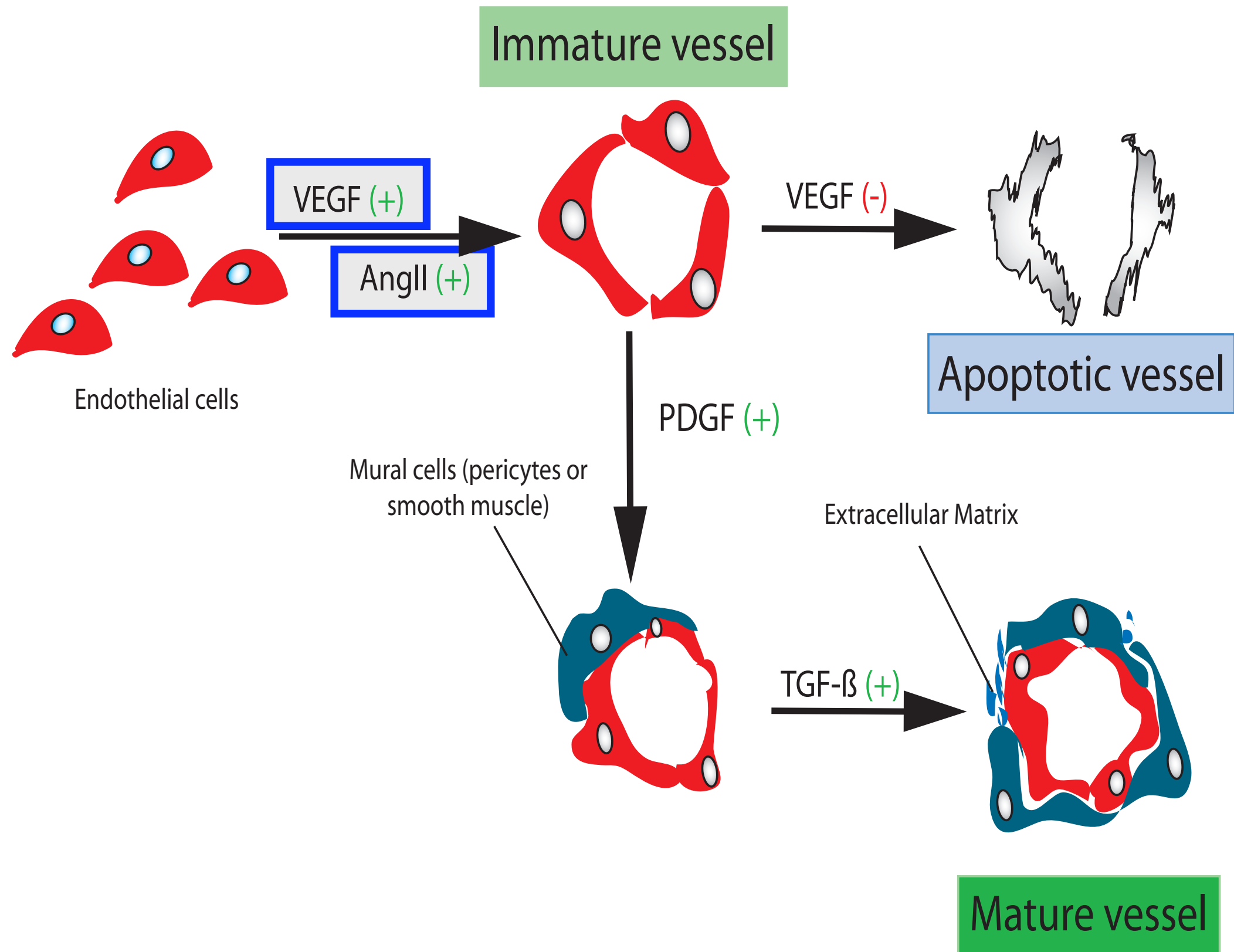
VEGF Dose response on Apo E^{-/-} Ischemic hindlimb



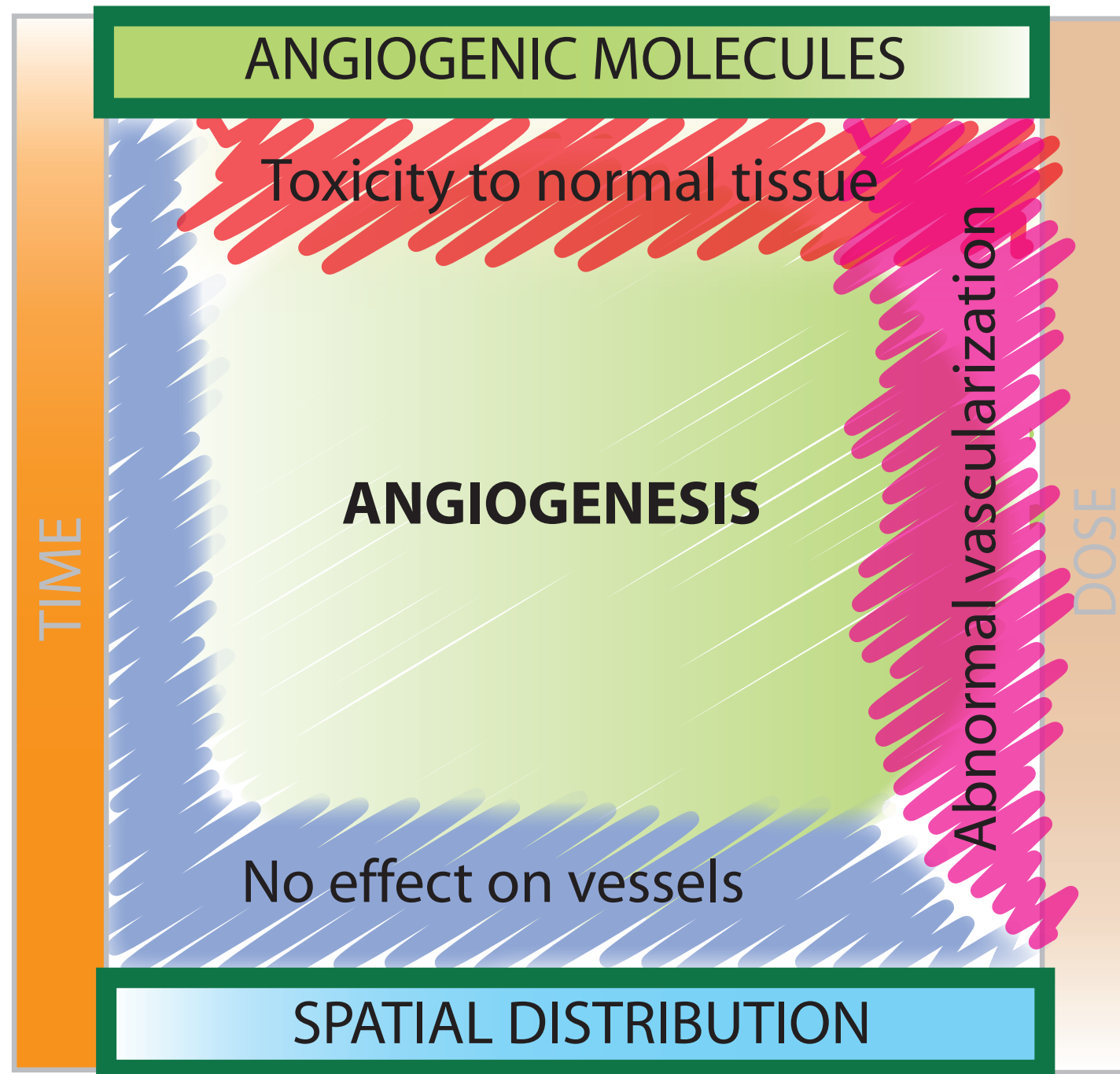
Angiogenesis: Early events...



Angiogenesis: Early events...

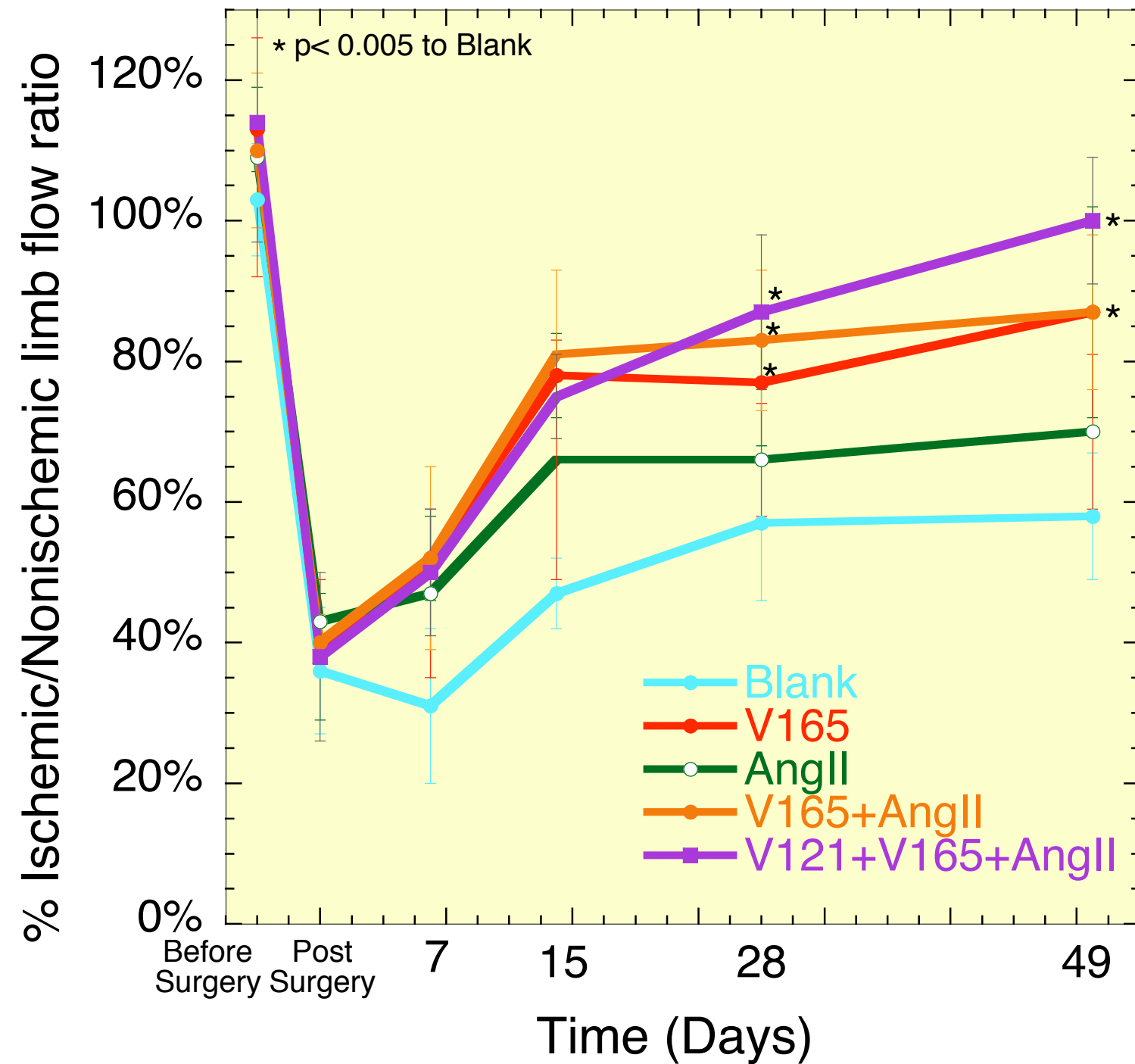


Angiogenesis :Normalization Window

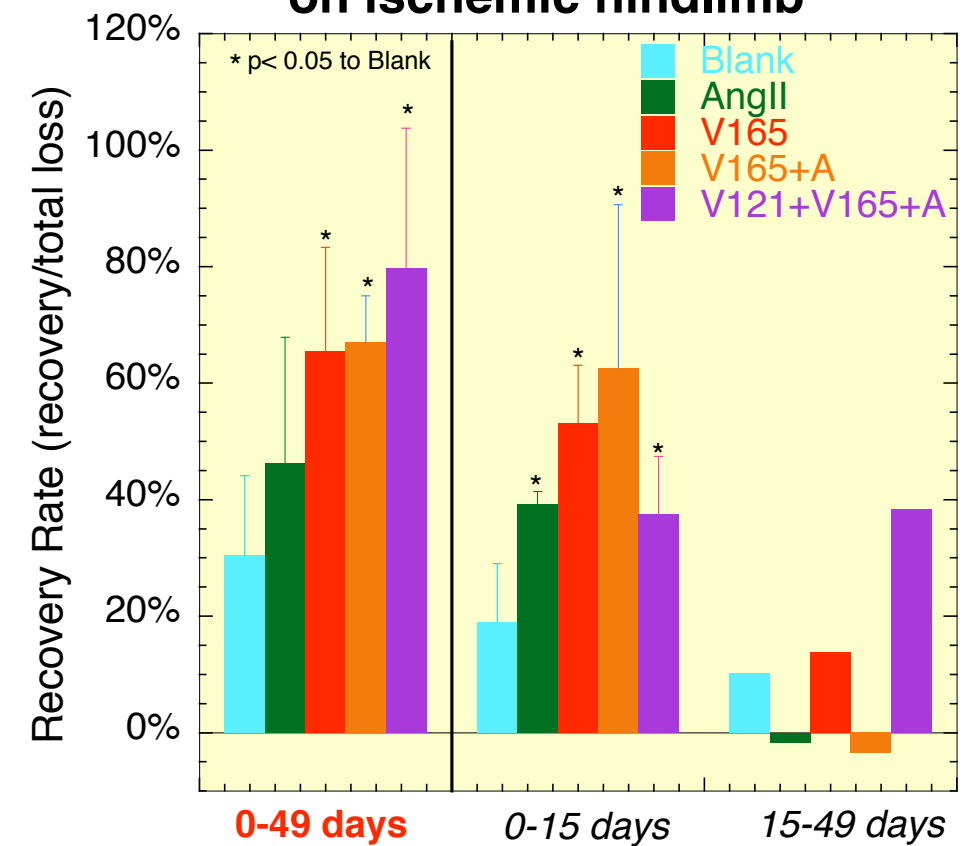


Angiogenesis *In vivo*: Mimicking Early Mechanisms

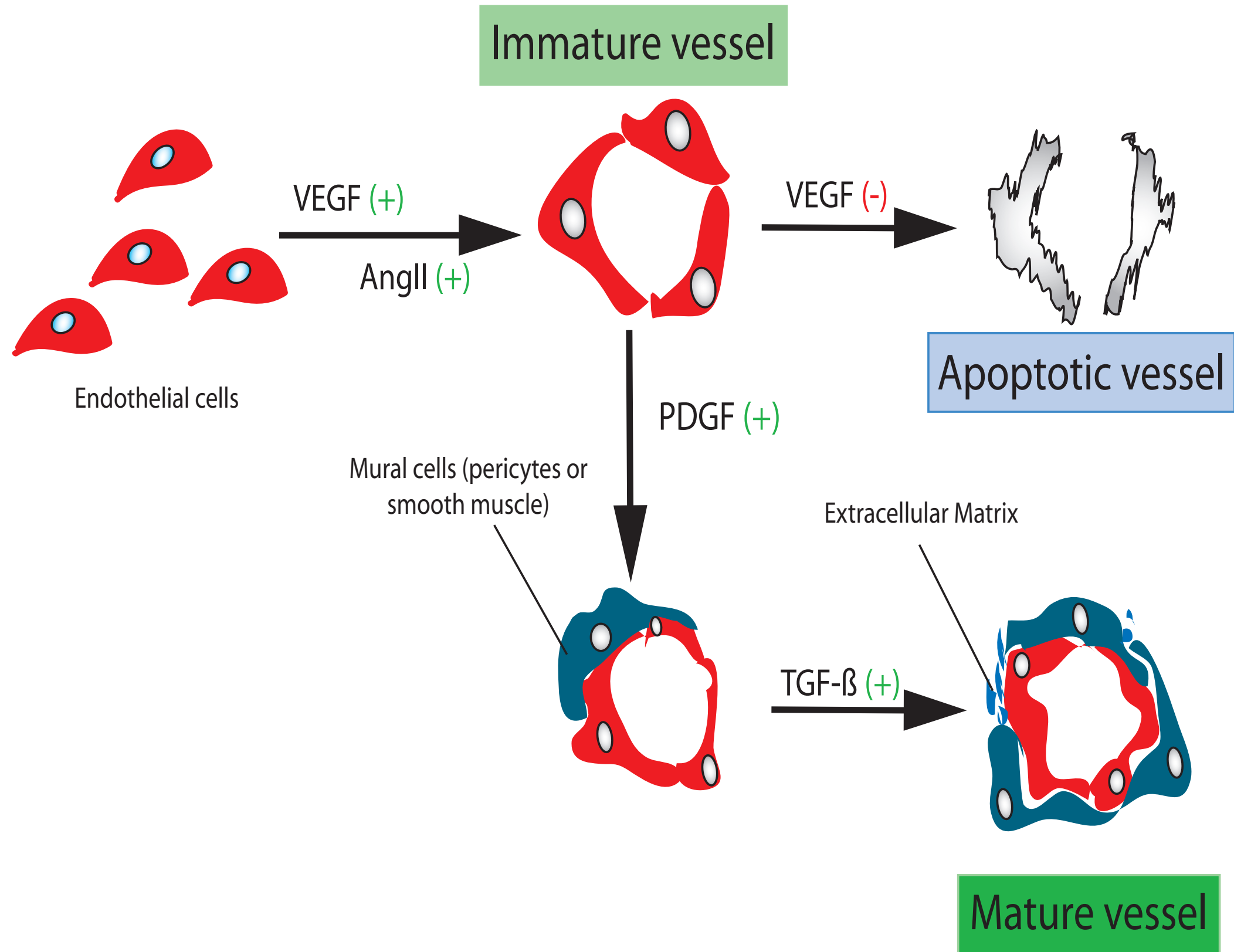
ApoE^{-/-} Hindlimb blood flow



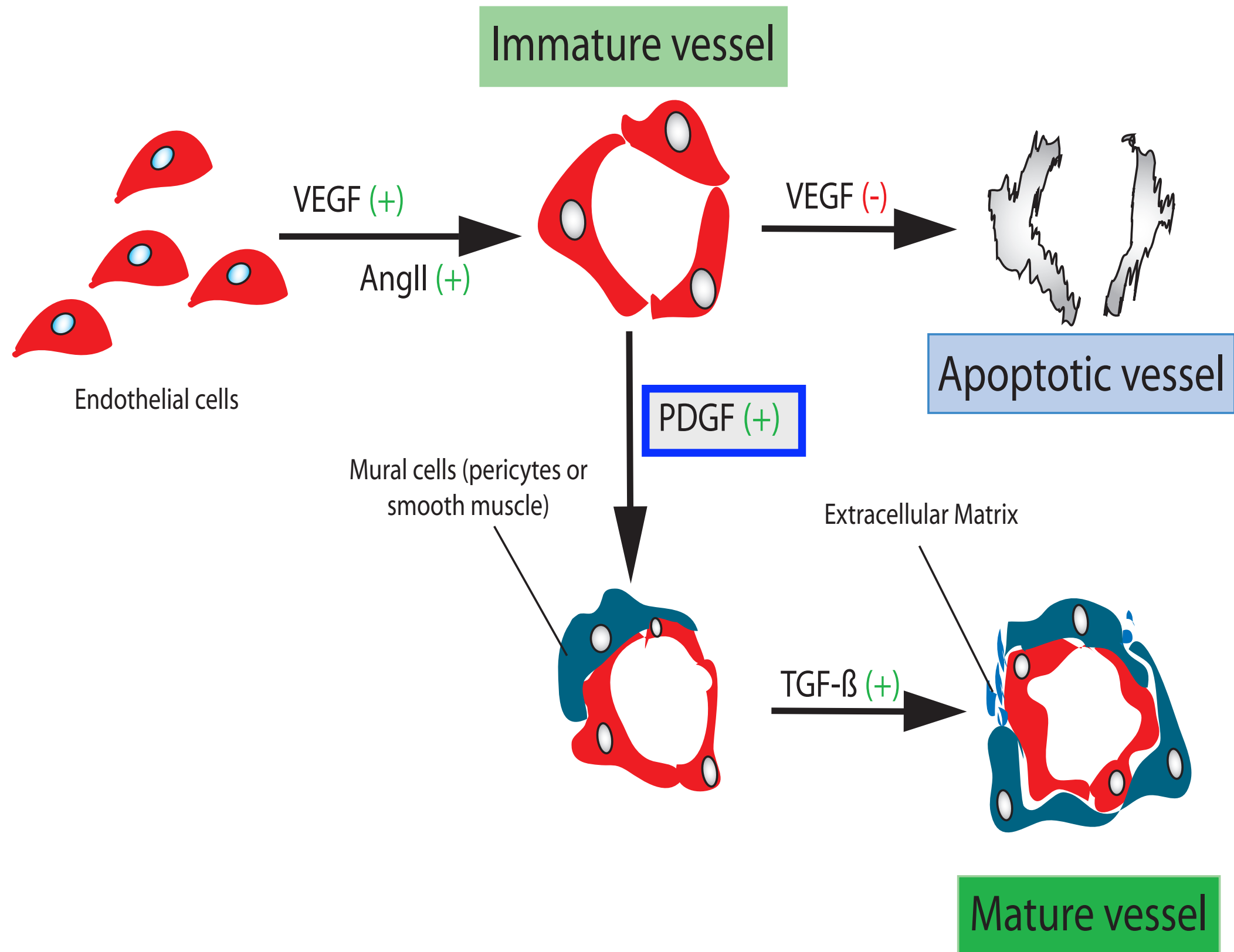
Recovery Rate of Blood Perfusion on ischemic hindlimb



Angiogenesis: Multiple players...

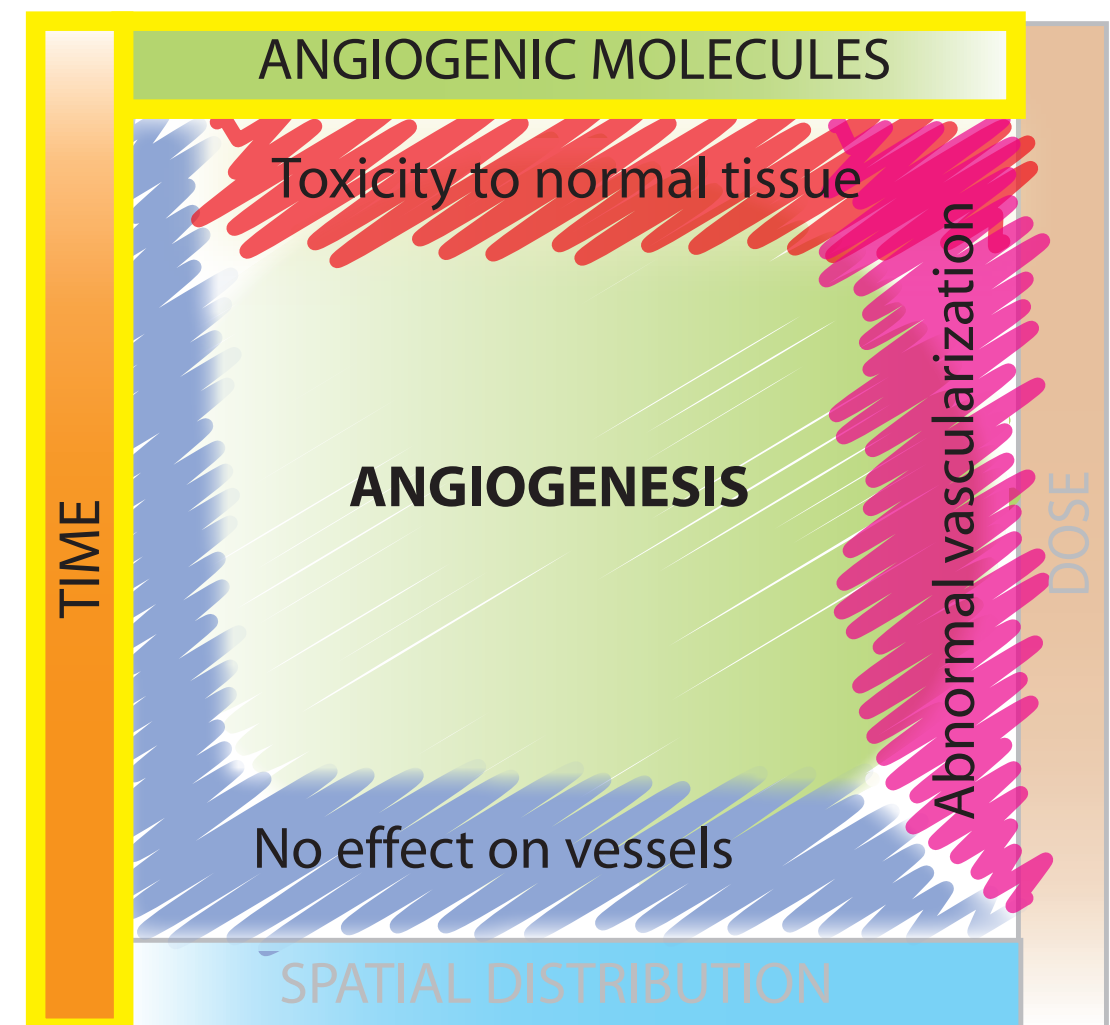
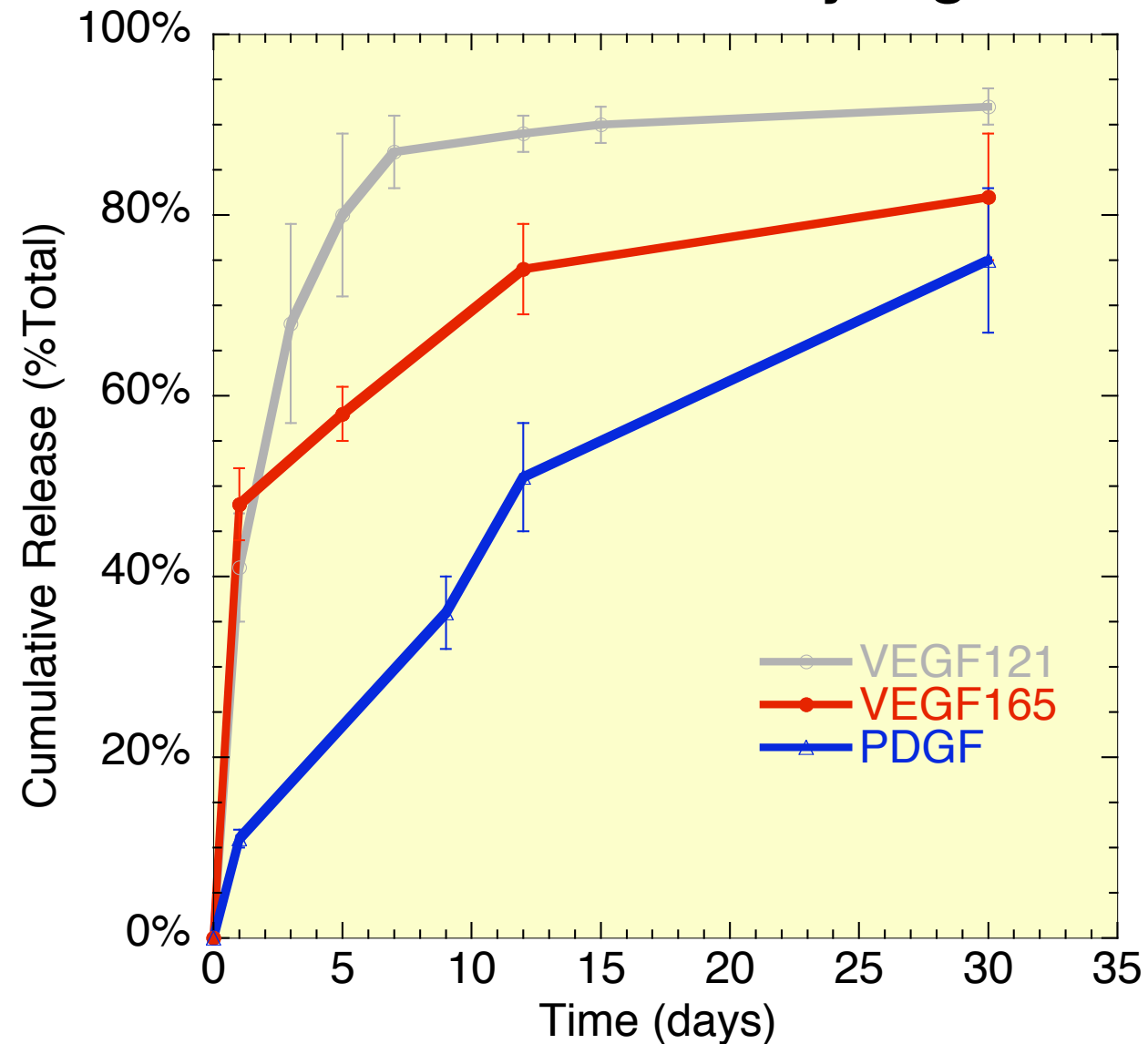


Angiogenesis: Maturation events...



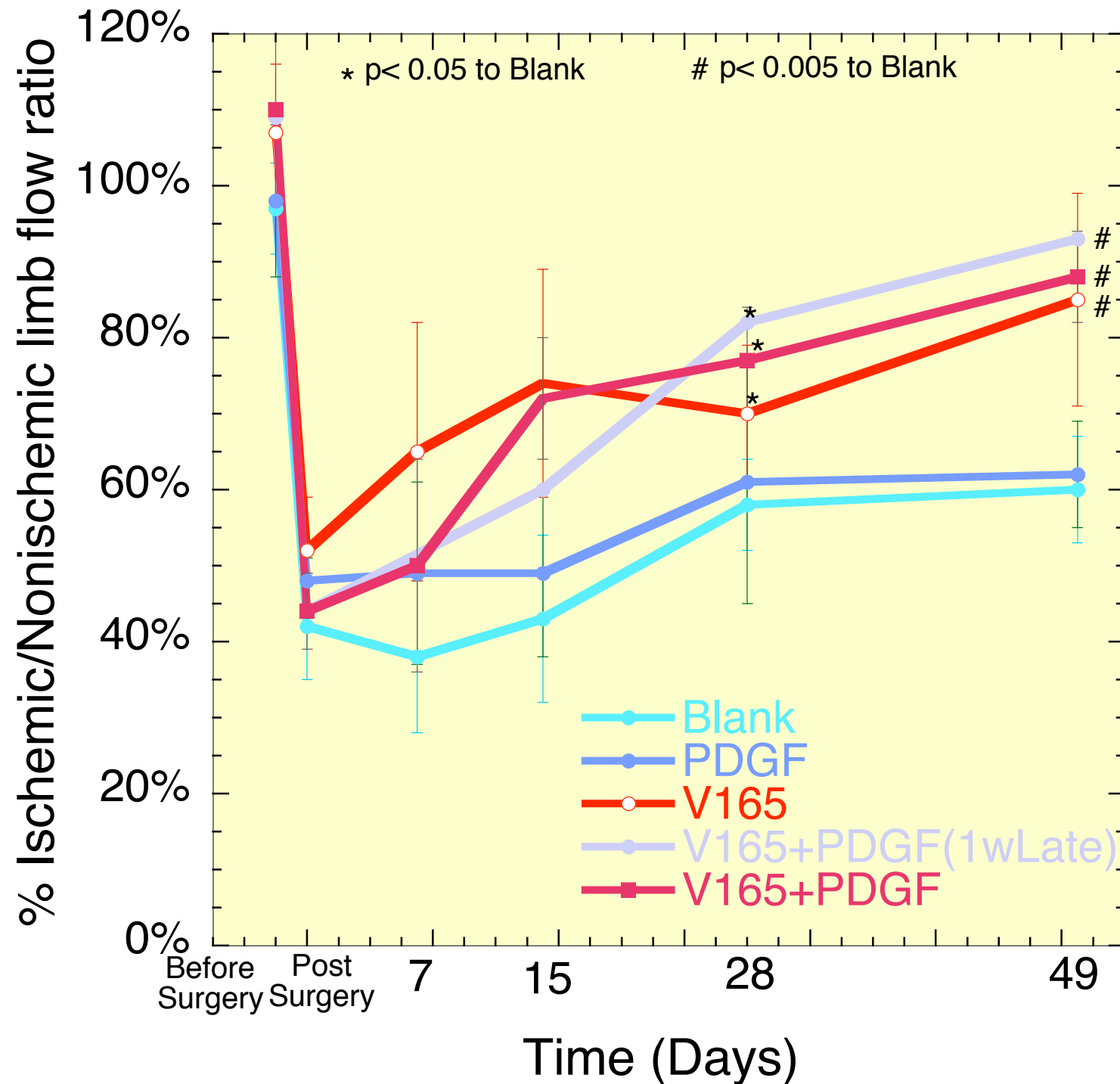
Alginate: PDGF Release and Normalization *In vivo*

**VEGF₁₂₁, VEGF₁₆₅ and PDGF
Released from Binary Alginate**

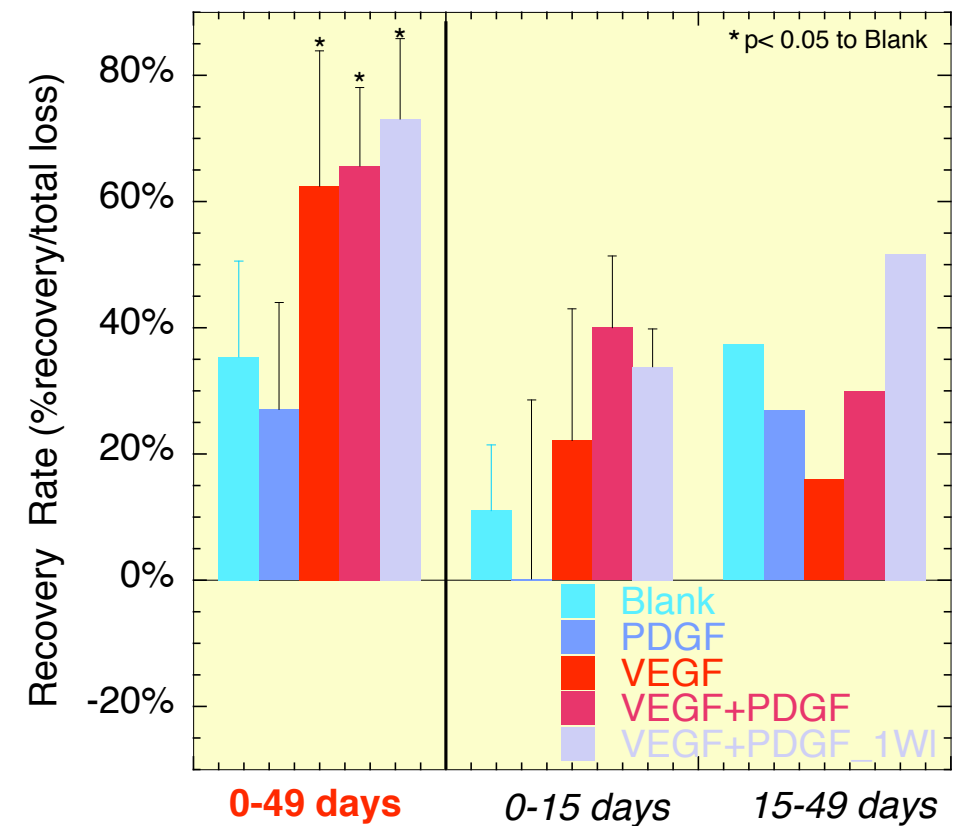


PDGF enhances perfusion at late time points

ApoE^{-/-} HindLimb Blood flow perfusion



Recovery rate of blood perfusion on ischemic hindlimb



Conclusions

3D *in vitro* sprouting assay confirmed that different isoforms of VEGF can cooperate in the organization of newly vascular networks

Development of a minimally invasive delivery vehicle that provides sustained and localized delivery of angiogenic molecules

Angiogenesis and perfusion can be improved by using binary alginate to locally deliver multiple factors

Delivery of VEGF alone significantly enhances reperfusion of ischemic hindlimbs by day 15

Multifactorial delivery of angiogenic agents is more effective than delivery of single factors

Future Work

Investigate the role of different VEGF isoforms in vivo

Investigate the potential of binary alginate as delivery vehicle of angiogenic agents in an ischemic heart

Explore the perspective of alginate as bifunctional vehicle for cells (Endothelial Progenitors cells-EPCs) and proteins delivery in an ischemic tissue

Acknowledgments

Prof. David J. Mooney
Prof. Mario Barbosa
FCT/Gulbenkian & NIH
Mooney Lab & Andrea Brock
2nd PDGB

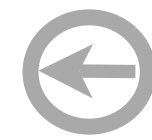


Engineering *new* networks of blood vessels

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<http://openwetware.org/wiki/Easilva>



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